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# East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 July 1985

# EAST EUROPE REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ALBANIA

INCREASED CONTACTS WITH FRG EXAMINED BY WEST GERMAN PAPER

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 25 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] Vienna. Western consumer goods are in demand even in Albania which is so shut in on all sides. Just recently a large number of Mercedes were on display in front of state buildings at the funeral ceremonies for the deceased party leader Enver Hoxha.

Although these were primarily state cars, it is still noteworthy that even the Albanian television station uses the same automobile manufacturer for its outside broadcast van. Also, color television sets will be manufactured in the near future with parts supplied not only by Philips, but also by Grundig. In the leading textile factory of Korca, there are machines from China, the GDR, and the FRG. The workers treat those machines from the FRG as if they were treasures and do not think much of the (older) machines by other manufacturers. These practical examples indicate that the quality of products transcend politico-ideologic differences, in spite of the lack of diplomatic relationships between Bonn and Tirana.

There are also a number of German tourists in Albania, especially in the summer when western travel groups are flown into Tirana from Vienna by direct charter flights for one or two week periods. (Tourists are not allowed to travel on their own, but in groups.) Albturist, the state-run agency for tourism, works together with member travel agencies in most of the western nations. Two of these are in the FRG: Skenderberg-Travel in Duisburg-Hamborn and Interkontakt in Bonn-Bad Godesberg. West German businessmen obtain Albanian visas primarily from that country's embassy in Vienna if interest is expressed on the part of the official Albanian agencies.

Another sign that the country is opening up to the West is the visit of the Albanian folk song and dance ensemble to the FRG last year. It fulfilled a function similar to that of the ping-pong diplomacy in China in the early seventies.

During their 8 years of compulsory education, Albanian children take the foreign language of their choice for 4 years. German is the fourth most popular language following English, French, and Russian.

"There are no insurmountable obstacles preventing the People's Republic of Albania and the FRG from entering into diplomatic relations. We believe that this matter can be resolved in a mutual spirit of understanding on certain issues that have remained since World War II," declared Enver Hoxha at the Eighth Party Congress on November 1, 1981. Even today, the Albanians still cling to this declaration, even though the negotiations conducted chiefly by the German embassies in Vienna and Belgrade have been fruitless to date.

Every visitor to the historical national museum in Tirana which was built nearly 4 years ago has a chance to learn of Albania's greatest claim. Thousands of visitors are taken through today's version of Albania's history. Two rooms display what the German armed forces did in Albania following Italy's capitulation. One panel displays the reparation sum of \$2.7 billion or \$2,700 per head (at the 1938 currency rate) which they have demanded again and again and the manner in which Tirana arrived at the figure. It lists 28,000 dead; 12,000 persons deported for political reasons; 35,000 prisoners relegated to forced labor on military facilities, and the destruction of 850 factories out of a total of 2,500.

Albania has no diplomatic relations with the United States or the Soviet Union. It also has no diplomatic contacts with Great Britain. Its quarrel with Great Britain stems from a submarine incident from the post-war period that has not yet been resolved.

Albania's diplomatic and actual relations with neighboring Greece and Italy show that it can have good relations with Western partners. On the other hand, Albania's relationship with Yugoslavia demonstrate that even diplomatic relations are useless when the minorities issue is virulent.

12348

CSO: 2300/403



BULGARIA

FILOPOV, GDR STATE PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN SCHUERER MEETING

Chairman Received

AU010948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] On 1 July Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Comrade Stanish Bonev attended the meeting.

Cooperation Results Discussed

AU011943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] As we already reported to you, dear listeners, Comrade Grisha Filipov received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Comrade Stanish Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, also attended the meeting.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was briefed on the results of the final stage of coordination of the two countries' state economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period. He expressed his positive evaluation for the work accomplished during the period under review in the spirit of the agreements signed between the two first party and state leaders of Bulgaria and the GDR--the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, as well as in the spirit of the documents signed by them.

The meeting was attended by Egon Rommel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Bulgaria.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES REPORTED

23-29 June

AU291803 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 23 to 29 June notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts given in parentheses):

Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a collegium of the Ministry of Production and Trade With Consumer Goods at which plan implementation was discussed. (0900 GMT 26 June)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, took part in a meeting of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Organization at which the ideological and educational activity in the okrug was discussed. (1730 GMT 26 June)

Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, took part in the constituent meeting of the new Bulgarian Soccer Union. (1730 GMT 27 June)

30 June-6 July

AU062000 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 30 June to 6 July notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts given in parentheses):

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended in Sofia the opening of an exhibition on Bulgarian-Polish cooperation. (0900 GMT 1 July) Lukanov was also reported to have attended a reception given by the Venezuelan ambassador on the occasion of his country's national holiday. (1900 GMT 5 July)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, accompanied the CSSR parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, while the delegation visited Shumen (1730 GMT 2 July), and Varna (1730 GMT 3 July) Okrugs. Stanko Todorov was also reported to have taken part in a meeting of the National Assembly Permanent Commission on Spiritual Values, dealing with the results of the reform in the educational system. (1730 GMT 5 July)

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee plenum dealing with the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress. (1300 GMT 3 July)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary on the BCP Central Committee, attended a Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee plenum dealing with improving agricultural activity in the okrug. (1300 GMT 4 July)

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

INDRA-LED DELEGATION IN SOFIA; TALKS HELD

Plans Discussed

LD011956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 1 Jul 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak Federal Assembly delegation, headed by Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, arrived by air in Sofia today for an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Socialist Republic's People's Assembly.

Ladislav Sakal, our Sofia correspondent, has sent the following dispatch:  
[Begin Sakal recording] The six-member Federal Assembly delegation, headed by Comrade Alois Indra, was met at Sofia airport before noon by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and People's Assembly chairman.

After the delegation had laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum, the great son of the Bulgarian people, in the afternoon, initial working discussions opened at the People's Assembly. The Bulgarian deputies' delegation was headed during the talks by Comrade Stanko Todorov, and the Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Comrade Alois Indra. The talks were conducted in a cordial, comradely atmosphere of openness and fraternal cooperation. Comrade Stanko Todorov spoke in detail about the present results of fulfilling tasks set out by the 12th BCP congress, as well as the preparations for its 13th congress. He highly praised the dynamic development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations in all spheres, which is also due to the relations of the two countries' representative organs. He also talked about the preparations for coordinating the national economic plans for the coming 5-year plan when the exchange of goods is to reach the overall value of 5 billion rubles.

Comrade Alois Indra noted, in response, that the new impulses to Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation are continuously being provided by the meetings between our highest representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov. The implementation of the document: The main directions of extending and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation after 1985, which was signed by the highest party and state representatives of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria as early as in 1982, is of great topicality especially today, Comrade Alois Indra noted. He then briefed the Bulgarian hosts on the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ congress and on the preparations for our party's 17th congress.

23 July 1985

The delegation of Federal Assembly deputies, headed by Comrade Alois Indra, is to visit the agricultural and industrial complex ("Redec") in Sofia tomorrow, and the automobile factory [name indistinct] in the afternoon. [end recording]

### Cooperation Stressed

AU011900 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA)--Today a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation arrived on a visit here headed by Mr Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The talks held with a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by its chairman Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP, stressed the necessity of action of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on the international field and their complete support for the initiatives of the Soviet Union directed at the preservation of peace and security in the world.

Mr Alois Indra expressed before the Bulgarian parliamentarists the sincere concern with which the Czechoslovak public and its conviction in Antonov's innocence. [sentence as received] He defined the trial in Rome as scandalous and framed up and pointed out that it is clear who stands behind the "Bulgarian connection."

The talks expressed the unanimous assessment that Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations are developing dynamically and stressed the decisive role of the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak.

The two parties to the talks are convinced that with their cooperation Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia can contribute to the consolidation of the socialist community.

The talks paid considerable attention to the tasks which the two countries are currently solving, to the development of socialist democracy and to the activities of the two parliaments.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV GREETES BUDAPEST MEDICAL DOCTORS CONGRESS

AU012045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

["Greetings message of Comrade Todor Zhivkov" to the fifth congress of the international organization "World Medical Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War"]

[Text] I cordially greet the participants in the fifth congress of the international movement "World Medical Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War" taking place under the slogan "Cooperation and Not Confrontation."

Your forum is taking place at a moment that is especially crucial for mankind's future. The fact that certain imperialist circles continue to implement a policy of power and diktat in international relations evokes concern. As a result of this policy, the arms race and most of all the arms race in the area of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons is constantly intensifying. The course of militarizing space, something which represents a great danger for peace and life on the planet, is also being consistently implemented.

The road to a constructive dialogue, cooperation and peace, for which the socialist countries, and all progressive and peaceloving forces throughout the world are tirelessly struggling, is the road toward the future of mankind.

We in Bulgaria are firmly convinced that the contradictions between separate states or groups of states, differences in the social systems, manner of life, and ideologies, cannot and should not cast a shadow over the common longing of all peoples--to protect peace and prevent war. The 40 postwar years in Europe confirm the correctness of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, a policy incorporated in the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

Peace, mutually beneficial international cooperation, and social progress are in the foundations of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Within the framework of its possibilities it will continue to make its contribution to decreasing tension in international relations, and strengthening general security. Our initiative on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is also devoted to this goal.

Since its very beginning your movement has attracted the attention of governments, political figures, and the entire world public with its consistent

struggle for defending the right of the people to life. In recent years the scientists proved again in an indisputable manner the increasing danger of a total nuclear catastrophe. You, the representatives of the most humane profession can have an exceptionally important role in the efforts to avoid this danger and protect the peaceful present and future of mankind.

Please accept my best wishes for fruitful work at the congress. There is no doubt that it will contribute to mobilizing world public opinion against nuclear lunacy and for strengthening peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

CULPRITS PENALIZED FOR SOFIA POST OFFICE SHORTCOMINGS

AU271358 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 26 June on page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Paraskeva Bodurova, entitled "Sad News for the Postal Services in Sofia." The article deals with the poor state of the postal services in Sofia, and notes the following shortcomings: "Old and scratched mailboxes"; "Letters are not being collected from the mailboxes on time and thus the speed of their delivery drops down"; "Only 12.6 percent of the letters have been received on the following day by the addressee, while the norm set by the Ministry of Communications is 70 percent"; "While according to the same norm only 1 percent of the letters should arrive on the third day, the situation in Sofia is that 23.1 percent of the letters arrived on the third day."

Budurova also notes that there is no regular collection of letters from certain mailboxes, and that in certain cases letters have spent months in the mailboxes before the postal officials have collected them. She also points out that "All those who were found guilty of the above-mentioned shortcomings have received appropriate penalties." "Necho Vurbanov Nechev, director of Sofia Post Office stations, and Milan Ilchev Vasilev, head of the Postal Services Department of the Sofia City Post Office, have been reprimanded." In conclusion, Bodurova expresses the hope that "the educational measures will prove effective."

CSO: 2200/161



BULGARIA

FILIPOV VISITS MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG 6 JULY

AU061841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov visited Mikhaylovgrad Okrug. Accompanied by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Petur Nikolov, first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee, and other okrug leaders, he visited the agro-industrial complexes in Yakimovo and (?Vulchadrum), where he was briefed on the progress of the summer campaign, and the spring crops and irrigation situation.

At a joint meeting of the Bureau of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Council, Comrade Grisha Filipov was briefed on the implementation of the socioeconomic development plan of the okrug during the first 6 months of the year. The plan has been implemented in all areas of material production, except in the spheres of agriculture and construction.

In his speech Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed that a highest priority obligation of all party, state and economic organizations, and the entire okrug's working people is to increase significantly the rate of production hitherto, to utilize most effectively the material and labor resources, and to guarantee a high quality of production. Additional production in all areas is to be insured.

Special attention must be paid to agriculture. Practical measures must be adopted for the most effective utilization of the harvest.

Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed the necessity of turning irrigation into a basic factor in obtaining more agricultural production.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

FILIPOV MEETS BLOC PREMIERS AT CEMA SESSION

AU280752 Sofia BTA in English 0730 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 28 (BTA)---In the course of the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria had a number of working meetings with responsible leaders of the socialist countries. He had talks with Mr Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and first minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with Mr Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, and with Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Ministerial Council of the Republic of Cuba.

The talks gave a high assessment to the state of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the respective countries and discussed the basic issues of the further development of this cooperation in the following years.

Special attention was paid to the work on the coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period. The talks noted the progress in this sphere and at the same time stressed the necessity for the final stage of the coordination of the plans to be carried out in conformity with the decisions of the economic summit session of the CEMA countries held in Moscow in June 1984 and with the decisions adopted at the 40th session of the CEMA member countries. Special attention should be paid to techno-scientific and production cooperation in the decisive trends of techno-scientific progress as a basic reserve for achieving high rates in the promotion of bilateral cooperation and the perfection of its structure.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

BCP DAILY ON CEMA WARSAW SESSION RESULTS

AU011925 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Confident Implementation of Historic Designs"]

[Text] Every CEMA session has great political and socioeconomic importance. It has a political importance because the member-countries confirm their political willingness to expand and strengthen their comprehensive cooperation on the steady basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and because they express their coordinated position toward the most important and topical international political issues.

It has a socioeconomic importance because the sessions' decisions have an exceptional significance for the economic and social life of the member-countries, and for strengthening the unity of the national goals and ideals on the basis of the life-tested Leninist principles of mutual cooperation and assistance.

All this fully applies to the 40th CEMA session, which ended in Warsaw, and which turned into an important event in the life of the socialist community. This conclusion is further supported by several facts:

The Warsaw session was a natural continuation of the line adopted by the June 1984 Moscow CEMA summit, which marked the beginning of a new qualitative stage in the integrational processes--the transition toward a coordinated economic strategy.

This is a new qualitative element in the socialist integration. It will determine the integration of the basic trend in the long range. The 39th CEMA session, which took place last year in Havana, and the May 1985 Moscow meeting of the Central Committee secretaries on economic matters of the fraternal parties, had the same purpose.

Perfecting the coordination of the 5-year economic plans is the basic instrument of consolidating the new qualities of our cooperation. The CEMA member countries have already begun to coordinate their policy in certain areas and actions, and now they will move toward a uniform economic policy, reviewing in detail all matters of cooperation, and a full integration in solving the key issues of the scientific-technological progress and the technological equipment of their national economies on the eve of the 21st century.

The Warsaw session gave reasons for the pleasant conclusion that important steps have been made in this direction. This is especially important now, when most of the fraternal countries are intensely preparing for the regular party congresses, and when they are concluding their work on the next 5-year plans.

The already signed 17 bilateral agreements on long-range economic and scientific-technological cooperation, also act in the same vein.

For our country, this is first of all the "Long-Range Program on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR," which was signed on 7 June in Moscow by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev, and whose text was recently published in our press.

It is one of the peaks of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, unity, and fraternal unity of action, based on the steady foundations of Marxist-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is a program which applies to every area of our political and socioeconomic life, to steadily increasing the well-being of the working people, and to the dynamic and proportional development of our national economy.

The intensification and perfection of the integrational processes are closely connected with the introduction of scientific-technological progress. As pointed out by last year's Moscow summit, this is not only an economic, but also an important political and ideological issue. The basic goal in this area is to prepare a complex program on scientific-technological progress for a period of 15-20 years, which will encompass such structure-determining branches as electronics, complex automation of production processes, atom energetics, the new technologies and materials, biotechnologies, and so forth.

In implementation of this goal, the CEMA member countries signed in Warsaw a general agreement on multisided cooperation in developing and organizing specialized and cooperative production sharing of flexible production systems in machine building. The Program on Cooperation Among the Member Countries on Savings and Rational Utilization of Material Resources Until 2000, signed also by the participants in the session, which envisages over 100 major joint actions, pursues also the same goals.

All this shows that the decisions of the Moscow summit are successfully being implemented.

While discussing many topical issues in Warsaw the cohesion and unity of thought of the member countries were demonstrated once again. Their steady course toward taming the warmongers and their aggressive plans, asserting and consolidating equal and prospective international economic cooperation between states with different social systems, including cooperation between CEMA and the EEC--the most powerful integrational economic groups in our world, and toward lasting peace and security was also confirmed.

Therefore, the following conclusion can be made while analyzing the results of the 40th CEMA session: The fraternal countries are confidently advancing along the road of intensification. They are successfully implementing the historic designs of the Moscow summit, and purposefully implementing the new and in some areas innovating tasks posed by the modern development of the world socialist system.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

ANGOLAN VIGILANCE BRIGADES DELEGATION VISITS

AU031840 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July (BTA)--A delegation of the National Administration of the People's Vigilance Brigades of Angola, headed by Mr Balthazar Rodrigues da Silva, national coordinator of the administration arrived here on the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Today talks were held between the Angolan delegation and a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, headed by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the National Council. Mr Pencho Kubadinski informed the guests about the activities undertaken by the Fatherland Front.

The head of the Angolan delegation dwelled upon the internal political situation in his country and upon the People's Vigilance Brigades. He stated that despite the difficulties brought about by the burden of the colonial inheritance and the unceasing provocations of imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces, the Angolan people are defending successfully the achievements of their revolution and are constructing steadily the new society.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski and Mr Balthazar Rodriguez da Silva signed an agreement of cooperation between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the People's Vigilance Brigades of Angola for the 1985-1989 period.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

FILIPPOV, OTHERS RECEIVE ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU291533 Sofia BTA in English 0613 GMT 29 Jun 85

[BTA headline: "Bulgaria-Angola: Expanding Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--A meeting was held yesterday between the co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Angolan Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and deputy premier, and Mr Lopo do Ferreira do Nascimento, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Angola.

They discussed the state and the prospects of business contacts between Bulgaria and Angola.

Mr Lopo do Nascimento was also received by and had meetings with the alternate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and deputy premier Mr Andrey Lukanov and Mr Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, with Mr Georgi Karamanov, deputy premier and minister of production and trade in consumer goods, and with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. They focused on the further promotion of economic relations between the two countries on cooperation in planning, on expanding the commercial exchange and the credit relations.

Mr Lopo do Nascimento was received yesterday by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. They considered questions of developing and deepening bilateral cooperation.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DANISH CP CHAIRMAN JENSEN

AU031659 Sofia BTA in English 1632 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Danish Communist Party will continue to promote their close relations and to contribute to the consolidation of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and Mr Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Danish Communist Party said here today. Mr Jorgen Jensen is on a brief working visit to Bulgaria.

The two party leaders confirmed the concurrence of the stands and assessments of the BCP and the DCP on all issues of the international situation which they evaluated as alarming and dangerous. They expressed their concern over Washington's preparations for the so-called "Star Wars." The militarization of space will lead to a qualitatively new stage in the arms race pregnant with new threats for mankind. At the current talks in Geneva and at the other disarmament forums the constructive stands, initiatives and proposals of the USSR do not find an adequate response on the part of the United States and NATO. Therefore the mass antiwar movements and the joint activities of communists and social democrats and of all peaceloving forces in the struggle for peace and disarmament acquire a paramount importance.

Mr Jorgen Jensen gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. He condemned the anti-Bulgarian campaign launched in the West which is a part of the crusade of the reactionary forces of imperialism aimed at undermining trust among the peoples and the normalization of the international situation.

The chairman of the Danish Communist Party spoke on the struggle of this party against the even more closer commitment of Denmark in the military and strategic plans of NATO and for peace, disarmament and the establishing of a nuclear free zone in Northern Europe.

CSO: 2200/161



BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV AWARDS GDR'S MIELKE WITH DIMITROV ORDER

AU262218 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received General of the Army Erich Mielke, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of state security of the GDR. During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov was also present. Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Erich Mielke.

At the presentation ceremony Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the high decoration is being conferred on Comrade Erich Mielke for his contribution to the consolidation and development of friendship between the Bulgarian and GDR peoples, to the combat friendship and cooperation of the two countries' security organs.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers, and on his own behalf, Comrade Zhivkov most cordially congratulated Comrade Erich Mielke, wishing him vigorous health and strength as well as successes in his efforts devoted to the well-being of the GDR people, in the interest of socialism and peace.

Comrade Erich Mielke, in turn, expressed his most heartfelt gratitude for the great honor of being conferred this great distinction--an order named after Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's remarkable son and ardent internationalist. He stated that this is a recognition for the contribution of the SED to the joint struggle of our two parties and peoples, to the comprehensive consolidation of the socialist community.

The ceremony was attended by the GDR officials accompanying the guest. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Erich Mielke today.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

MEETING WITH IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL, CSSR OFFICIALS

LD021823 Tehran IRNA in English 1741 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA--The Iranian delegation led by the political director general of Iran's Foreign Ministry, Dr Mohammad Sadr, who is currently visiting Bulgaria, met and conferred with the country's deputy foreign minister Monday afternoon.

The expanding relations between the two countries were investigated and world issues, international disarmament, the aggressive policies of the Zionist regime and the latest developments of the Iraqi imposed war were discussed in the meeting.

Meanwhile, in another meeting with the deputy transport minister and head of the aviation organisation of Bulgaria Dr Sadr expressed the willingness of the Islamic Republic for further cooperation in air and marine transportation.

The Bulgarian official announced his country's readiness for further cooperation with the Islamic Republic and called for cooperation in air transportation.

Before arriving in Bulgaria, the delegation met with Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, Bhuslav Chnoupek, in Prague and submitted a written message of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to his Czech counterpart.

In the meeting with the Czech foreign minister, the Iranian official explained the Islamic Republic's stands towards the Iraqi imposed war and announced Iran's willingness for further expansion of mutual relations. The Czech foreign minister also called for the expansion of relations in all the existing fields. Dr Sadr also discussed world issues, the current issues of the Middle East and the Iraqi imposed war as well as the expansion of mutual relations between the two countries with the Czech political deputy foreign minister.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU271637 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, sent a telegram to Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all Bulgarian people, the telegram expresses the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Mozambique--the 10th anniversary of the country's declaration of independence.

The telegram stresses that during the short, historic period of free and independent development and of overcoming the exceptionally great difficulties and trials connected with the heavy colonial inheritance and the undeclared war imposed by the racist regime in Pretoria and by imperialism, the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of the Frelimo party which is their vanguard, achieved numerous successes in the struggle for national revival, for revolutionary changes in various sectors of life. The People's Republic of Mozambique is enjoying well-deserved and considerable international prestige in the United Nations, in the OAU, and in the Nonaligned Movement.

With all our hearts we wish the fraternal people of Mozambique new successes in the prolonged struggle for the final liquidation of counterrevolutionary gangs and for an even more steady defense and consolidation of the revolutionary achievements, as well as for the further implementation of the decisions adopted by the Fourth Frelimo Congress, the telegram states.

I take advantage of the opportunity once more to confirm the unchanging, militant solidarity of the Bulgarian communists and of all working people in our country with the noble struggle of the friendly people of Mozambique, Todor Zhivkov's telegram stresses in closing. Once more I express my conviction that the existing, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and Frelimo and between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to develop in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism of our two peoples. In the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, security and social progress throughout the world.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

COMMUNIQUE ON YOTOV TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE CP

AU031009 Sofia BTA in English 0733 GMT 3 Jul 85

[BTA headline: "Joint BCP-PCP Communique"]

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)--At the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), led by Mr Yordan Yotov, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the BCP and editor-in-chief of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper, paid a visit to Portugal from June 26 through 1 July 1985.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party conferred with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by its secretary General Dr Alvaro Cunhal. The talks passed in an atmosphere of brotherly friendship which is characteristic of the relations between the two parties.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party expressed the fraternal solidarity of Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party for the vindication and promotion of the achievements of the April 1974 revolution, for withstanding the vital interests of the Portuguese working people.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party reiterated its high assessment for the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the construction of socialism in Bulgaria and declared themselves against the campaigns mounted by imperialism and the international reaction and aimed to distort the truth about socialist reality and about the policy of peace and social progress pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the community of the socialist countries.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party briefed the Bulgarian guests on the complicated political, economic and social situation in Portugal, and it was emphasised that the current crisis is a result of the failed policy toward restoring the positions of capitalism pursued by the constantly changing cabinets of the right-wing forces and especially by the present caretaker government.

Concerned over the ongoing deterioration of the international situation due to the militaristic and aggressive policies of imperialism, the delegations reaffirmed the two parties' preparedness to continue working for the cooperation and mobilization of all forces of peace and social progress, to struggle for

halting the arms race, for the limitation and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons, against outer space militarisation. More specifically, they condemned the policy of North American imperialism directed at undermining the Geneva talks.

The two delegations expressed the active solidarity of the Bulgarian and the Portuguese communists with the peoples fighting for their liberation, against imperialism and neocolonialism, fascism and racism, especially with the people of Nicaragua and the Sandinista National Liberation Front, as well as with the Salvadoran people and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. They emphasised that the U.S. escalating interference in Central America poses an exceedingly great threat to peace in that region and worldwide.

In respect to the Middle East situation, the two delegations emphasised that a just and durable peace is possible there only after the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to an independent and sovereign homeland.

The two delegations expressed their solidarity with the Angolan, the Mozambican and the other peoples in Africa who oppose the aggressive policy of South African racists and imperialism. They voiced support for the struggle of the peoples of the RSA, Namibia, with the South Africa Communist Party and SWAPO.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

TUNISIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS, MEETS YORDANOV

AU252038 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 25 (BTA)--Bulgaria's cooperation with Tunisia in health and the medical science, which has been started decades ago with the sending of Bulgarian medical personnel in Tunisia, has been further developed with the help of new forms of cooperation, one of which is the organization of weeks of medicine.

Today, Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgaro-Tunisian Friendship Society, and Mrs Souad Yacoubi, minister of health of Tunisia, opened the Week of Tunisian Medicine. Pointing to the long-established ties between Bulgaria and Tunisia, the two ministers underlined the significance of the meetings between the leaders of the two countries Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Habib Bourgiba, which have promoted friendship and understanding. These meetings have also contributed to the development of an active techno-scientific and economic cooperation to the benefit of both countries. Contacts between the two countries are also maintained between the parliaments, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, and by cultural figures.

Prominent Tunisian scientists will share their experience in paediatrics, psychiatry, pharmaceutical industry during this week.

Today, Mr Radoy Popivanov and Mrs Souad Yacoubi signed the first intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in health and medical science. This document, which covers the next five years, provides prospects for development and improvement of the relations in the field of planning, organization and management of medicare, in the training and post-graduate studies of medical personnel. Bulgaria will help Tunisia in the establishment of an institute of urgent medical aid, will continue to send medical personnel to work in that country and will continue to offer highly qualified specialists for consultative, therapeutic and diagnostical aid.

The guests from Tunisia had a meeting with the chief executives of the Medical Academy and its president, academician Atanas Maleev.

Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mrs Souad Yacoubi.

During the talks, the two sides discussed matters related to the further development and improvement of the cooperation between the two friendly countries in the field of the health services.

The meeting was attended by Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health.

CSO: 2200/161

BULGARIA

MORE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH TUNISIA

AU061600 Sofia BTA in English 0726 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--A considerable increase in trade and a deepening in economic and techno-scientific contacts--these are the prospects of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Tunisia after the 10th session of the Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held here. The documents--a protocol on the work of the commission and a protocol on the trade between Bulgaria and Tunisia in the 1986-1990 period--were signed last night by the Minister of the Chemical Industry Georgi Pankov, by the Deputy Foreign Minister Spas Georgiev, and by the state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, Mr Ahmed Ben Arfa.

The new forms of trade and economic and techno-scientific cooperation determine the overall nature of the signed documents. In the sphere of industry these documents provide for the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises which allow the fast return of investments and a timely reaction to the changes in the market, for the production of electrical motors and transformers and for the assembly of machine tools. The possibilities for broadening interaction in the spheres of mining and prospecting will offer more effective methods of financing the projects. New ways to diversifying trade will be used in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

The documents also provide for the activation of the traditional trade contacts--of the Bulgarian export of machines and equipment, of farm products, medicines, glass and silicate articles and of the import from Tunisia of phosphorus containing raw materials, olive oil, raw textiles, cork and cork products.

CSO: 2200/161



BULGARIA

BRIEFS

U.S.-ISRAEL 'COORDINATED ACTIONS' IN LEBANON--The opinion as regards the possibility of coordinated actions between Washington and Tel Aviv in connection with the hijacked U.S. Boeing-727 aircraft is increasingly being confirmed. Israel's Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a message to U.S. President Reagan in which he proposes that Washington and Tel Aviv adopt joint actions. As to the stand of the United States, we can assess it on the basis of a statement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who declared that the progress of U.S. ships toward the Lebanese shores must be considered as an action adopted under military circumstances. As a result of all this, the situation around Lebanon will be complicated to the utmost limit and conditions will be created for an American or Israeli military intervention. It is not accidental that Weinberger stressed in his statement that this is war, or the beginning of war. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Jun 85]

AIR INDIA 'ACCIDENT' CONDOLENCES--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and to Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India. The telegram expresses most sincere sympathy with the loss of human life and the victims of the Air India aircraft accident. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 85 p 1]

SRI LANKAN TU LEADER RECEIVED--Sofia, June 26 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP received Mr W. Panditha, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and secretary general of the Trade Union Federation of Sri Lanka. The talks which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, exchanged information on the tasks which the two parties are currently solving. They discussed some topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement and of the situation in the world. The stands of the two parties on all issues discussed were unanimous. The two sides to the talks once again confirmed their mutual readiness to continue to promote and consolidate the relations between the two fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the two peoples, of peace, democracy and social progress in the world. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0740 GMT 26 Jun 85]

SRI LANKA TU DELEGATION MEETS DYULGEROV--Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--Mr Petur Dyulgerov, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, met yesterday with Mr L.W. Panditha, secretary general of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF), who is visiting here. They discussed some questions of the international trade union movement. The two sides reaffirmed their determination to persevere in promoting trade union cooperation in the interest of the working people of Bulgaria and Sri Lanka, for the sake of peace, democracy and social progress. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 27 Jun 85]

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ZARKOVIC--Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, sent a telegram to Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the presidency of the LCY Central Committee, on the occasion of his election to this high post. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on his own behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov addressed sincere greetings and best wishes for successful and fruitful work. The telegram expressed confidence that the relations and cooperation between the BCP and the LCY as well as between our two socialist neighbor countries will continue to develop in the future in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and of peace and socialism in the Balkans and throughout the world. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 85 p 1]

FILIPOV, TIKHONOV 'FRIENDLY TALK'--On 27 June in Warsaw, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During their friendly talk they exchanged opinion on many issues of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and on the coordination of the plans for the two countries socioeconomic development during the next 5-year plan period. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 85]

ALGERIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT--Sofia, June 27 (BTA)--At the invitation of Mrs Svetla Daskalova, Bulgaria's minister of justice, an Algerian jurists' delegation, led by Mr Boualem Baki, Politburo member of the Front de Liberation Nationale and minister of justice, paid a five-day visit to this country. Mr Boualem Baki was received by Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party. They discussed a number of questions concerning legal cooperation and emphasised the special role which the personal contacts between the two countries' party and state leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Chadli Bendjedid, have for the deepening of mutual contacts. The guest also met with Mr Chudomir Alecsandrov, Politburo member and first deputy premier, with senior officials of the Ministry of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office, and the Supreme Court. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0923 GMT 27 Jun 85]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW--The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, which took part in the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw returned today to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 Jun 85]

SWEDISH CP LEADER RECEIVED--Sofia, June 28 (BTA)--Today Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, met with Mr Rolf Hagel, chairman of the leadership of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party, who is holidaying in Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Thivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP. Mr Milko Balev familiarized the

guest with the work of Bulgarian communists and of the entire Bulgarian people in materializing the resolutions of the 12th party congress and in preparing for the 13th congress of the BCP, with the tasks which are being carried out to implement the directions of the February and March 1985 plenums of the Central Committee of the BCP. Mr Rolf Hagel briefed Mr Balev on the work of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party and more specifically on the struggle in defence of the workers' interests. During the session, the BCP and the Swedish Workers' Communist Party reaffirmed the identity of their stands and assessments on all questions of the international situation and expressed their determination to persevere in the promotion of their relations, in making their most active contribution to the further strengthening of the world communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 28 Jun 85]

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE DELEGATION VISITS--Sofia, June 29 (BTA)--From June 24 through 28, visiting this country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP was a delegation of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, led by Mr Tome Dias da Costa, member of the movement's Political Bureau and minister of agriculture. The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP. They briefed each other on the tasks which the BCP and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe are carrying out at this stage. They discussed some key issues of the international situation and more specifically the developments in Africa and in the south of that continent. The BCP and the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe signed a cooperation protocol for the 1986-1987 period. The guests were also received by Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, with whom they viewed some possibilities to expand the cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0616 GMT 29 Jun 85]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH ANGOLA--A mutual striving toward activating bilateral relations--this is the result of the Sofia meeting between Georgi Yordanov and Lopo do Nascimento, chairmen of the two sides of the Bulgarian-Angolan Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Today they signed a protocol which reflects the striving of the two countries to expand their relations with traditional and new activities. It has been envisaged to prepare a program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola until 1990. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 85]

DEFENSE DELEGATION TO LIBYA--Tripoli, 30 Jun (JANA)--Lieutenant General Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, and General (Doyan) Sabis), deputy minister of defense, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who were accompanied by a Bulgarian delegation, arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 85]

YOTOV RETURNS FROM PORTUGAL--A BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Yordan Yotov, member of the LBCP Central Committee Politburo, returned from Lisbon today. The delegation visited Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed by Comrade Milko Balev at the Sofia Airport. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85]

BULGARIAN-MOROCCAN JOINT COMMISSION--The Fourth Session of the Bulgarian-Moroccan Joint Commission of Economic Cooperation was held in Sofia today. The delegations are headed by Pando Vanchev, Bulgarian minister of communications and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and by Mohamed Kabbaj, minister of equipment and cadre training of Morocco. He is chairman of the Moroccan side of the commission. The two delegations reviewed the decisions of the third session of the commission and the implementation of these decisions during the period under review. They discussed opportunities of expanding and intensifying cooperation in the fields of exchange of goods, in the industrial sector, and in scientific-technical areas, as well as possibilities for adopting a long-term program on developing trade and engineering activities between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Jul 85]

STANISHEV MEETS CYPRUS AKEL LEADER--Sofia, July 1 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, met Mr Janis Katsuridis [spelling as received] member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), who is on a holiday in Bulgaria. At the talks they condemned the aggressive and warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism which threatens mankind with a nuclear catastrophe. The talks confirmed the invariable solidarity of the BCP, of the Bulgarian Government and of the Bulgarian people for the struggle of the Cypriot people for a free, independent, territorially integral, sovereign, federative and demilitarized Cyprus. Mr Dimitur Stanishev and Mr Janis Katsuridis expressed readiness for a further consolidation and broadening of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Cypriot people and between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 1 Jul 85]

CSSR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES--At the invitation of the National Assembly, a CSSR parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport the guests were greeted by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 85]

ISRAELI COMMUNIST HENIN RECEIVED--Sofia, July 2 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, met with Mr David (Sasha) Henin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel. They discussed some topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement and the world situation, paying particular attention to developments in the Middle East. They condemned all attempts to strike separate deals such as the Camp David accords and reiterated the two parties'

stands in support of the Soviet proposals on a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 2 Jul 85]

MOROCCAN MINISTER RECEIVED--On 2 July Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mohamed Kabbaj, Moroccan minister of equipment and cadre training, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the session of the Joint Bulgarian-Moroccan Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. Pando Vanchev, minister of communications attended the meeting. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 85]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV FORTHCOMING SUMMIT--According to a mutual agreement, Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central committee general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, on 19 and 20 November 1985. The announcement on the forthcoming meeting was made simultaneously today in Moscow and Washington. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 85]

INDIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Sofia, July 3 (BTA)--Bulgaria values highly the foreign policy pursued by India, which is aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia and worldwide. India's efforts are directed at halting the arms race, and especially the arms race in the nuclear field, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council stated today. Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed Ambassador of India Mr Shiam Sunder Nath [spelling as received], Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised upon India's great contribution in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He commended India's activities as chairman of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement, which are aimed at promoting the movement's role in the solving of the vital issues of our time. Expressing his satisfaction with the development of the Bulgaro-Indian relations on the basis of friendship, mutual respect and fruitful cooperation, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed upon Bulgaria's desire to further consolidate the bilateral relations. India's ambassador expressed his government's desire to consolidate the mutually beneficial relations between Bulgaria and India and to promote cooperation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 3 Jul 85]

MOROCCAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION--A delegation of the Union Nationale Des Forces Populaires of Morocco headed by Mr Abdullah Ibrahim [spelling as received], general secretary of the party, arrived here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. This morning the delegation was received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. He familiarized the guests with the important role played by the Fatherland Front in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country and in the improvement of the socialist democracy. In the discussion of some international issues, the need for more active collaboration among the world's progressive and democratic forces in their struggle for peace, security, cooperation and social progress, was underlined. The two sides expressed the mutual desire for further development of the connections between the Fatherland Front and the Union Nationale Des Forces Populaire of Morocco. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 4 Jul 85]

FILIPOV RECEIVES MOROCCAN MINISTER--Sofia, July 4 (MAP)--Parallel to the works of the fourth session of the Moroccan-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Cultural and Technical Cooperation held in Sofia, visiting Moroccan Minister of Equipment, Staff and Vocational Training Mohamed Kabbaj conferred with several Bulgarian officials, mainly the minister of chemical industries, Mr Georgi Pankov, the vice president of the Ministers' Council, Mr Lukanov, and the vice minister of national education, Mrs Babukova. During these various meetings, Mr Kabbaj and his interlocutors stressed the necessity to come up with new formulae of cooperation based on the valorization of Morocco's natural resources with a view to facilitating a greater Bulgarian participation in Moroccan industrial and mining projects and extending the scope of trade exchanges between the two countries. Talks also dealt with means of improving the level of cultural exchanges particularly regarding staff and vocational training. After the signing of the minutes of the works of the joint commission, Mr Kabbaj was received by president of the Ministers' Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, who hailed Morocco's peace efforts and reaffirmed that the settlement of conflicts between nations should be sought through dialogue and peaceful means. [Text] [Rabat MAP in English 1247 GMT 4 Jul 85]

ETHIOPIA WORKERS' PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission, from 1-5 July a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia led by (Dr Alemo Abebe), member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Central Committee Control Commission, visited Bulgaria. Today the delegation departed from Bulgaria. It was seen off by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central-Auditing Commission, and other responsible BCP Central Committee officials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jul 85]

MALTA PRESIDENT'S STOPOVER--Sofia, July 5 (BTA)--Mrs Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta had a short stay at Sofia Airport while on her way to Romania. She was accompanied by Mr Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of Malta and by other prominent politicians of that country. Mrs Agatha Barbara was welcomed by Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 5 Jul 85]

YORDONOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee of Culture, who was guest of honor at the 14th International Moscow Film Festival, returned from Moscow. In the Soviet capital Georgi Yordanov held cordial meetings with Vasiliy Hauro, head of the CPSU Central Committee "Culture" department, with Filip Ermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee of Cinematography, and with Lev Kulidzhanov, first secretary of the leadership of the Soviet Cinematography Workers Union, as well as with other distinguished Soviet cultural figures. During the talks, questions of the further development and consolidation of cultural cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed. Comrade Georgi Yordanov was welcomed by deputy chairmen of the Committee of Culture at the Sofia Airport. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jul 85 p 8]

CSO: 2200/161

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## GREED, SELF-INTEREST CRITICIZED

Prague HALO SOBOTA in Czech 18 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] "I know that you won't publish this letter," wrote a man who signed himself "a reader from Prague." What is he writing about? We read: "People are always talking about socialist relationships. Yet people don't care about them at all. Only one thing interests them: having a wad of bills. And they have no faith in solidarity. I have been touched by this kind of thinking too, and have begun to take care of only myself. I won't lift a finger unless I am paid for it."

This reader goes on to enumerate all the things that he possesses--a car, a cabin and a lot of other things, which bring, as he informs us, "satisfaction to my family." My wife is demanding," he continues, "and would never have married me, if I had not had what I have. And my son? He too as he grows up will judge me according to what I give him. Such is life today..."

Is this an exceptional case? Unfortunately there are many cases like this. But why does this "reader from Prague" write that he has been "touched by this kind of thinking," whereas in fact he indicates that at one time he had a different view of life and relationships between people. Has somebody or something disappointed him? And how many disappointed people have been "touched by this kind of thinking," and yet did not as a result become "buck chasers." Obviously it is a question of character or more accurately of education from childhood on. Let us take the case of a moonlighter--for example, a bricklayer. He will speak unashamedly of getting Kcs 70 per hour for moonlighting and of earning so much at work, and of his wife being presentable, so that the whole family, so to speak, is stuffed. All the same they are both "grasping people." It is sad that their acquaintances consider this pursuit of money a normal activity.

Ask yourself perhaps whether this has in fact happened to some people. Who is to blame for this? I would rather put the question like this--what kind of atmosphere have we all in fact created so that among us there are people who have entirely succumbed to egoism, self adoration and to some golden calf? Where is the error? I cannot help but see it in what the "pioneers" of reinstated bourgeois narrow-mindedness have been allowed to do, that is instead of respecting the ladder of life values, they have placed the rung of material goods high above solidarity and devotion of the individual to others above sense and feeling for everything that is collective.

In saying this we do not want to disregard the principle of a good, just and perhaps rich reward for good work, nor do we underestimate the material aspects of life. On the contrary. It is good that we have plenty of private cars, washing machines, televisions, refrigerators, cabins, cottages and so on. But the one who has these goods will acknowledge, if he is sensible and has not lost a feeling for a harmonious life, that it is a small thing. After all how long will the satisfaction of taking time off to go to the cottage bear up in face of disputes at work (because the person who is doing this is guilty)? What pleasure can you take in a car, when every other mechanic will do no decent work on the car without a proper "tip"? And what about the luxuriously furnished apartment, when people in the same building remain cold toward you, because perhaps you did not find the way to their doors?

"The reader from Prague" concludes that for money it is possible for him and for us to have everything. Never yet has anyone been able to buy an easy life.

12313

CSO: 2400/417



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ALCOHOLISM SEEN AS DANGER

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Many misfortunes can be attributed to alcoholism. Many broken homes too, where it is the children who are the biggest losers. And this is not only because they live in miserable conditions, but also because they gradually become accustomed to them and as a result they themselves become drunkards.

Alcoholism has caused a considerable number of casualties, including traffic accidents, and sometimes it is also a contributing factor in suicides. Excessive drinking causes important psychic disorders. From mental fatigue through emotional instability to complete lardness and callousness.

People who consume excessive amounts of alcohol never admit that they are dependent on it, they always find an excuse for taking another drink. And usually, when they do not know how to stop, they state that it is their own private affair.

But is it really their own private affair? But what is private about a drunk driver who causes an accident where he is injured or a healthy and innocent man loses his life? What price do children who have "an alcoholic parent" pay? We intentionally state "an alcoholic parent," because it is not only men who have drinking problems, women do too.

Who can be called an alcoholic? According to the World Health Organization it is a person whose dependence upon alcohol has assumed such proportions that it causes distinct disorders and is detrimental to physical and mental health in social relationships and in social activities.

In our country we label as an alcoholic a citizen whose excessive drinking causes difficulties at home and at work, who gets in trouble with the law and in addition has health problems.

Alcoholism is a worldwide problem. The World Health Organization has claimed that there is more drinking throughout the world, one could even say that all the developed nations on earth are concerned with this problem. Some to be sure have at least managed to halt the growth of the consumption of alcohol, however nowhere have the results been conclusive enough to allow us to be satisfied with them. It has also been shown that in comparison with former times women and young people are drinking more.

In our country alcoholism caused problems. People are also drinking more. Whereas in the year 1959 every citizen consumed on the average 5.2 liters of alcoholic beverages converted to unadulterated spirits, in the year 1978 it had reached 5.5 liters, and in the year 1980 5.6. The figures tell us that, for example, in the year 1980 "every" citizen spent almost Kcs 1600 on alcohol, and when we say "every" this statement includes all people--among them teetotalers and infants.

How can alcoholism be prevented? For some an admonition holds good, the threat that the consumption of alcohol could impair the state of their health is enough, while others only scoff at such a suggestion. And there are those who admit that it has been really bad for them, but as soon as their health improves even a little they start drinking again.

Words of warning alone will probably never suffice. Alcoholism is recognized as a sickness and when a person is sick, he cannot himself decide how he is going to be cured.

In our country steps have been taken as a safeguard against the results of drinking, above all in manufacturing and transportation, and they have undeniably brought results. It is necessary merely to take into account the effective measures taken by the administrative, economic and party authorities, who will not tolerate the consumption of alcohol at the workplace, and who will follow up the breaking of this policy with strict and consistent procedures. Recently also some management workers, who indulged in alcohol at the workplace, were removed from their jobs. In such cases communists are given punishments including expulsion from the party. Nevertheless there are still many collectives, where evidently it does not matter whether fellow workers come to the job "in a cheerful mood," in spite of the fact that many party, trade-union and other social organizations are so uncomfortable with such behavior that they publicly condemn it and impose the necessary sanctions against it.

But in civic life there are still many "traditions" which serve to encourage alcoholism.

On visits we have become accustomed as a rule to arriving with a bottle, although many hostesses might perhaps have preferred flowers. There has been much criticism in letters from our readers regarding the fact that it is required of our young people that their entry into a collective is confirmed by their taking a drink. This is a paradox. Evidently a young person must have a drink before he brings home his first paycheck, and this does not allow his parents to be present at this "toast". Sometimes the drink is at first refused, but in the end it is accepted, because of how the young man would look at his place of work.

No one is demanding that people should become teetotalers or that they should be shocked at drinking a glass of wine or some other alcohol, or that they

should not drink a beer after dinner. But each person must be aware of his own limits. It should not happen that the plight of a coworker or an alcoholic is only discussed when it is almost too late to help him, although his tendency toward drinking has been known for a long time. Sometimes harsh measures do really save a man, and kindness only does him harm. From the literature and from contemporary life we know how many clever and capable people have been "destroyed" by alcohol and how many more people in our society could become its victims.

12313

CSO: 2400/417

JPRS-EPS-85-078  
23 July 1985

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

#### BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN E. EUROPE--Vatican City--"Slavorum Apostoli," the fourth encyclical of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II, which deals with the Slav apostles Cyril and Methodius, has been published today. The papal document deals, in particular, with religious freedom in East Europe and the "need for a united Europe." Church circles view the message as a "surrogate" for the pope's trip to the CSSR, which has been prevented by the authorities in Prague.  
[Text] [Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1035 GMT 2 Jul 85]

CSO: 2300/445

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

JOURNALISTS EXPOUND PROPAGANDA GOALS, PROCEDURES

East Berlin NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE in German Vol 39, No 5, May 85 (signed to press 12 Apr 85) pp 2-5

[Text of speech by Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the central executive committee of the Journalists' Association (VDJ) on 21 Mar 85 in East Berlin: "The Tasks of VDJ Members On the Course Toward the Eleventh Party Congress of the SED"]

[Excerpts] On 21 March, the central executive committee of the VDJ discussed the tasks of VDJ members in the press, radio, television and news agency for the continued preparation of the 11th Party Congress of the SED. The introductory speech was given by Eberhard Heinrich, the association's chairman. Following are excerpts from his speech.

Our Contribution to Securing Peace

The speaker emphasized that in preparing for the Party Congress, one central idea becomes ever more apparent: how, through strengthening socialism, we continue to contribute to the preservation and securing of peace. In view of the present world situation, it is becoming ever more important that we can give our people a clear answer to the question as to what each individual in our country is in a position to do in order to help prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

We must pay particular attention to make ever clearer the connection between the development of socialism and preservation of peace. The stronger socialism is, the safer is peace; we must continue to work journalistically with this slogan proven by history in order to stimulate conviction and corresponding actions for the present.

The speaker demonstrated in detail how peace in Europe had been preserved for 40 years. It was primarily the strength of socialism and the peace movement based thereon, together with intensive propaganda for the peace goals of socialism, that has up to now prevented a third world war. Today, the efforts for securing peace must be even greater. As Comrade Honecker stated, it requires "a tough and long battle full of initiative" to ward off the danger of a nuclear war. And for this we must prepare ourselves and our readers, our listeners and viewers.

In first place stands the constant deepening of awareness of the part being played by one's own action and one's own attitude. It is a matter of the convincing proof of the actual effect an individual can achieve through his performance because socialism places all the power at its disposal, and the economic weight it gains through the activity of its citizens, fully onto the scales in favor of peace. The fact that we in the GDR, especially after the missile deployments in West Europe, achieved what has been up to now the most successful year with high growth rates, and that we were able to decidedly strengthen and enlarge our economic and political position in the international arena, is proof that we have the right to be optimistic with regard to the possibilities for preserving peace.

The materialization of the new Geneva negotiations is an important success of the policy and strength of socialism. But we are quite aware that our peace program needs the most effective support, especially in the coming period.

It is one of the urgent and simultaneously long-term tasks of journalistic work to acquaint our citizens with the proposals of the community of socialist states on ending the arms race, and on disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. We must prove that these proposals are realistic and acceptable to all peoples and states, and that they will lead to an improved international situation if they are realized. It is a matter of transmitting the most precise possible knowledge of all elements of our peace policy. This is our duty, precisely because matters are complicated and concern everything from space to strategic and tactical nuclear weapons to troop reductions, and because they take place in bilateral and multilateral negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, the UN, and in many other places. Clear thinking and journalistic aptitude are needed so that the principles can be made understandable and tangible, time and again, with concrete documentary material and, vice versa, that the principles of our peace policy become clear in the treatment of every individual proposal. We must work toward the goal where our citizens can judge independently which proposals in international relations really serve peace, and which do not.

For the inseparable connection between socialism and peace we also need historical, economic, and philosophical proof. When sociologists are called upon to participate actively in people's discussions, we should utilize that to gain their cooperation in media work, their contribution to the media.

#### On the Growing Responsibility of the Media

Eberhard Heinrich pointed out that the responsibility of the media and of media personnel in the GDR, most of whom are members of VDJ, has continued to grow. The mass media as a decisive means of reaching the hearts and brains of people have gained even greater importance through expansion of the ideological battle, as well as through the increased possibilities of effectiveness due to further technical developments.

Our association has tried to take this fact into account in its work, and in several respects.

1. Our influence on the selection, training and continued education of journalists has grown stronger. Qualified selection and professional preparation, training and self-education, culture, knowledge and aptitudes must correspond ever better to the needs of society and to the demands of the profession.

2. So that the socialist journalist can do full justice to his role as agitator, propagandist, and organizer of societal processes, he must, under the party's leadership, become ever more a partner of state and societal institutions. Close cooperation and knowledgeable partnership with them is standard in our profession; it is the decisive starting point for higher quality and effectiveness. In many cases, the association has proven itself as organizer of this partnership.

3. In its international work, our association, in league with many responsible colleagues all over the world, objects to the imperialist misuse of the media for purposes of slander, falsification and brain-washing. It champions the New International Order of Information. It champions dissemination of societal truth, the right of journalistic dissemination of progressive and humanistic ideas, and a journalism which serves peace and the welfare of nations.

Erich Honecker stated before the first kreis secretaries of the SED that "one must always keep in mind that radio and television, ADN and also our newspapers have an effect beyond the borders of the GDR and contribute to making our policy known abroad." This also underlines the responsibility of our country's journalists. With everything we write and say, we are also carrying on propaganda abroad and foreign policy.

A journalist must always measure his work against the consideration whether it expresses correctly and effectively the policy of the party and government. The transborder effect of the mass media will continue to grow in the future. As is known, imperialism uses ever greater financial, personnel and technical means for the manipulation of people. All the more filled with responsibility is the effort to further strengthen the influence of progressive and socialist journalism.

9917

CSO: 2300/428

POLAND

## CONSCRIPTION PROCEDURES, REGULATIONS REVIEWED

### Comments of Officials

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 15, 14 Apr 85 pp 6,7

[Interview with Col Boleslaw Bienkowski, commander of the WKU (Military Redruting Board), by ZOLNIERZ POLSKI]

[Text] As every spring, this year again a wave of letters reached us from male youth of military age. This is connected with the draft of young males for military service, traditionally carried out in this period. Those facing this duty want to know not only their obligations but also what rights they and, possibly, their families are entitled to. Parents, wives and sometimes fiances of the draftees also write to us on the above matters.

In order to answer at least partially the questions asked, we have talked to the Commander of the Military Recruiting Board and to one of its members, an army doctor.

[Question] Citizen Colonel, it is widely known that Military Recruiting Boards play an essential role in the activities connected with the draft, assignment and incorporation of young men into military service. When does the first contact with the future soldier take place and how is it manifested?

[Answer] First the registration of prerecruits takes place. It is carried out by the regional organs of state administration at the basic level, namely the gmina, city, and borough offices. All men who are 18 years of age are subject to it. Only later the first contact with the WKU takes place. As a rule it takes place when the draftee reports to the Regional Recruiting Commission. A WKU representative is also a member of this commission. Among his tasks are, above all, participation in the decisionmaking of the commission, taking care that the draftees' state of health and their fitness for military service are examined according to regulations.

These first contacts at the same time allow the establishment and completion of the draftees' files and filling out personal data for the military. Moreover, they include informing the draftees of their obligations and rights



connected with their assignment and the planned call to military service or its substitute forms. It also ought to be mentioned that conscription constitutes an opportunity for intensive work on the recruitment of candidates for vocational military schools. I would like to add here that our command for many years now has been drawing the greatest number of candidates for these schools in Warsaw Province.

[Question] What are the ways of fulfilling military service?

[Answer] The basic military service is doubtless of the greatest significance. Its substitute forms consist of: basic service in civil defense, and the substitute service of the recruits. At the same time, serving in the armed formations not included in the Armed Forces is equal to the duties of basic military service. To the substitute forms are sent recruits with lower health dispositions and lower education.

[Question] Should recruits prepare themselves for the military service awaiting them?

[Answer] It is highly recommended. For this reason various preparatory courses are organized for the prerecruits. For example, the LOK [National Defense League] organizes automotive courses and courses for divers and frogmen, and aeroclubs--courses for parachuters. There are also courses preparing candidates to become noncommissioned officers of the basic military service. Military Recruitment Boards direct candidates to all these courses.

[Question] Many recruits are employed before being called to military service. What is their situation?

[Answer] In the period between being drafted and completing military service, employment cannot be dissolved by the employer. An employee drafted to the basic military service is entitled to a paid leave from work for 2 days to attend to personal matters. He is also entitled to a special monetary allowance.

[Question] And what is the situation of the members of the soldier's family who for objective reasons cannot undertake employment?

[Answer] These persons have the right to so called monthly allowances. Their payment is preceded by a decision recognizing the recruit or soldier as the family's sole provider. This decision is made prior to conscription by the Regional Recruitment Commission, and during military service, by socio-administrative divisions of city, borough and gmina offices.

[Question] Is this all that recruits and their families are entitled to?

[Answer] No. In a short conversation it is impossible to exhaust this topic. For those who are interested, I recommend the legal regulations, particularly the statutes of 21 November 1967 on the general obligation of defense of the PRL (uniform text in DZIENNIK USTAW of 1984, No 7 position 31) and the decree of the Council of Ministers on the particular rights of soldiers and persons

doing substitute military service and members of their families (uniform text in DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981, No 3, position 17).

[Question] Now perhaps a few words on the advantages which basic military service creates for a young man?

[Answer] Military service is for soldiers a chance to acquire skills useful later in civilian life--as an auto mechanic, electrician, turner, steel fixer, operator of construction machines, and many other skills. There are also other, less measurable advantages, which nevertheless are important and useful in life. I have in mind such characteristics acquired in the army as courage, discipline, love of order, resourcefulness, an ability to make decisions independently, and also an ability to coexist in a collective. Military service is also an opportunity to improve physical fitness and general fitness for sports.

[Interview with Tadeusz Kaczmarek, chairman of the Regional Recruiting Commission, deputy chief of the city of Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki]

[Question] What are the tasks of the Regional Recruiting Commission?

[Answer] In particular, it is within the scope of the operations of the regional recruiting commission to establish the state of health of the recruits, to evaluate their fitness for military service, and to determine which ones are to be assigned to basic military service, and which to basic service in civil defense or the substitute recruiting service. The Regional Recruiting Commission also decides on the deferment of military service. Besides, it decides whether a recruit is the family's sole provider.

[Question] In what cases can the commission defer the duty of military service?

[Answer] This is defined by the decree of the Council of Ministers of 7 September 1979 on the deferment of basic military service and recognizing the recruits and soldiers as their family's sole providers (uniform text in DZIENNIK USTAW OF 1981, No 3, position 16). Deferments are granted on the following grounds: direct care by the recruit for a family member classified in the first invalid group, if in the given locality there is no other family member who could replace the recruit in the exercising of that care; support of a family; the state of the recruit's health; the management by the recruit of a farm. Deferments can also be granted for studying and carrying out a trade, but this is within the authority of the WKU commander.

[Question] What recruit can be considered as the family's sole provider?

[Answer] We consider as the sole provider such persons who have to support a family, even when the family has its own source of sustenance but the income received from it would be lower by 10 percent from the monthly allowance the family would receive from the time the supporter would be incorporated in military service.

[Question] The issue of the selection of which branch of the military invariably evokes many emotions among the recruits. Are their wishes taken into consideration?

[Answer] If the state of the recruit reserves and the needs of the army allow it, then we also try to take into consideration the wishes of the recruits, paying attention to their vocational skills, the level of learning, the state of health and general predispositions when assigning for particular groups of military specialties.

#### The Rights of Recruits and Soldiers Carrying Out Basic Military Service

Employees conscripted to basic military service are entitled to receive from the enterprise employing them a one-time monetary allotment in the amount of 2-year wages, calculated according to the principles determined for establishing an equivalent of a vacation leave and paid in the last day of work. This right was included in article 128 of the law of 21 November 1967 about the duty of the general defense of the PRL (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW 1984 No. 7, position 31).

In the event an employee drafted into basic military service does not use the vacation leave to which he is entitled on that account, the employee has the right to a monetary equivalent. The equivalent is calculated according to the principles that are in force in this regard, and it is received on the day of conscription into military service. This right is determined by article 171 of law No 1. of the Labor Code.

The enterprise in which the draftee was employed on the day of conscription into military service, is obligated to rehire him for the previously occupied position or an equivalent position, provided that within 30 days of his discharge from the service the recruit will register his return to the enterprise for the purpose of reemployment. In case the employee during the service raised his qualifications or gained new ones, the enterprise ought to hire him according to these qualifications. These rights have been guaranteed in article 126 of the law of 21 November 1967, about the duty of the general defense of the PRL (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW OF 1984, NO 7, POSITION 31) and expanded in paragraph 3 of the decree of the Council of Ministers of 7 September 1979 on particular rights of soldiers and persons carrying out vicariously the duty of military service, and the members of their families (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981, No 3, positions 17).

The period of military service is counted toward the soldier's period of employment with regard to any rights connected with employment, providing he undertakes work within 30 days of being discharged from military service, and independently from the place of employment. This right was included in article 125 of the law of 21 November 1967 on the general duty of the defense of the PRL (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1984, No 7, position 31).

After the termination of basic military service, a soldier who within a year from being discharged from the reserve applies for acceptance to a school of higher education, is entitled to preferential treatment in this regard. This

right was regulated in paragraph 25 of the decree of the Council of Ministers of 7 September 1979 on particular rights of soldiers and persons vicariously carrying out military service and members of their families (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981, No 3, position 17).

#### Medical Matters, Family Allowances

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 16, 21 Apr 85 pp 6, 7

[Interview with Capt Arnold Jarczak, a physician, member of last year's Regional Recruiting Commission in Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki, by ZOLNIERZ POLSKI]

[Question] According to what criteria is the recruit's state of health evaluated with regard to fitness for military service?

[Answer] These criteria are included in the instruction about the evaluation of the physical and psychological capacity for military service issued by the MON [Ministry of National Defense] in agreement with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Three categories of health were established: "A"--fit for military service, "B"--temporarily unfit, and "E", permanently unfit for military service. In each category there are 3 groups: "A1,"--means that the state of health of the examinee fully allows for the carrying out of the military service, "A2"--means that ills or physical (psychological) handicaps in the examinee reduce his fitness only partially, but are not an obstacle for doing service in certain capacities, and "A3"--means that the state of health of the examined person allows for the carrying out of the basic service in the division of civil defense or the substitute recruit service, as well as the basic military service in the capacities designed for soldiers of this group.

The basis for the general evaluation of health is a medical interview with the recruit, submitted documents of any medical treatment in the socialized health service, detailed physical examinations by the commission members, additional tests, and, in justified cases, specialized tests.

[Question] If physicians, members of the recruiting commission, decide that the current state of health of the recruit allows him to do military service, but the recruit nevertheless complains of a certain affliction, what then?

[Answer] In such cases the recruit has the right of appeal to the Provincial Recruiting Commission, whose members, having acquainted themselves with the documentation and having examined the recruit again, will establish whether he is currently fit for military service. Sometimes this will require sending the recruit for additional specialized tests. The decision of the Provincial Recruiting Commission is final.

[Question] Despite the above, can a recruit not fully fit physically or psychologically, be called to do basic military service?

[Answer] Such situations should not happen. It may happen, however, that a recruit consciously conceals his health afflictions. It can also happen that

a recruit is ill without knowing it, and the commission does not detect it either, because the afflictions have no symptoms.

Each newly incorporated recruit, if he has some health problems, should report them during the preliminary medical examination carried out in the military unit or during periodical medical examinations. At that point the medical physician will send him for specialist tests or to the military medical commission, which will establish the current fitness for the military service.

[Question] Are there health problems completely disqualifying a recruit as a candidate for basic military service and its substitute forms?

[Answer] Naturally. These are all of the more serious permanent handicaps and diseases which require long-term and systematic treatment and make a soldier unfit.

#### Legal Regulations: Rights of the Soldier's Family Members

##### Monthly allowances

Monthly allowances are granted to the members of the family of the soldier carrying out basic military service and recognized as the family's sole provider. They currently amount to 4640 zlotys for one family member and respectively 4150 zlotys and 3840 zlotys for the second and each subsequent family member (for example, for a wife and a child--8800 zlotys jointly). These allowances are assigned by, and paid by regional organs of state administration of the basic level (gmina, city, and borough offices). They are paid out after the decision about recognizing the soldier as the family's sole provider becomes legal, but only for the period beginning with the date of the submission of the application. If the soldier was recognized as the sole provider prior to being called for military service, he is entitled to the allowance from the day he begins service. This is determined by the regulations of the Council of Ministers: of 7 September 1979 on the deferment of the basic military service and on recognizing recruits and soldiers as family sole providers (DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981, No 3 position 16) and of 7 September 1979 on particular rights of soldiers and persons doing substitute military service and members of their families (DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981, No 3, position 17).

##### Free Medical Care.

Family members are entitled to free access to the benefits of the socialized health service. This right is due during the whole period of the soldier's military service. Moreover, the right continues if the soldier is unable to work after discharge from military service. This right is regulated in article 132 of the decree of 21 November 1967 on the general duty of the defense of the PRL borders (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1984 No 7 position 31).

##### Reduced Charges and Social Benefits

A member of the family of a soldier doing basic military service or long term military training retains the rights to reduced charges in the state

owned means of transportation and to social benefits of the range to which are entitled members of a family of a soldier-employee of a given work enterprise, if on the basis of the soldier's employment these rights were due the soldier's family members at the time of his recruitment to the service. In particular, these are the right to worker's vacations, weekend excursions organized by the work enterprise, reductions in the payments of electrical power, gas, the right to subsidized meals in the enterprise's cafeteria, etc.

#### The Protection of an Occupied Apartment

Family members of a soldier doing active military service, who lived together with him on the day of call-up for military service, cannot be forcibly removed from legally occupied apartments; nor can apartments of single soldiers doing active military service be taken into occupancy. These rights are regulated by article 133 of the decree of 21 November 1967 on the general duty of defending the borders of the PRL (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW 1984, No 7, position 31).

#### The Payment of Charges

If a soldier has been recognized as the sole provider of a family, in practice his family's charges for the rent of an apartment--municipal or owned by a workplace--are paid for. These charges are paid by the local organs of state administration of the basic level on the request of the soldier or spouse. When requesting the payment of apartment rent, one ought to include the following with the application: a certificate from the housing administration or housing construction coop stating that one is a renter or occupant of a coop apartment and the amount of the charges, and a certificate of the WKU stating the fact of the soldier's military service, determining the period of service. The above rights were regulated by article 134 of the decree of 21 November 1967 on the general duty of defending the PRL borders (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1984, No 7, position 31).

#### The Suspension of Repayments, Credits and Loans

Sole family providers and their mothers, as well as single soldiers doing basic military service, suspend for the period of military service the payment of cash loans given by the state savings bank and coop banks, and bank credits for purchases of consumer articles, and payments for services (so called installment payments). These loans and credits are not subject to interest rates during the period of their suspension, i.e., the period of the soldier's military service, and their original date of payment is subject to extension for the period of the suspension of the repayment. The suspension of a repayment takes place on the soldier's request submitted to the division of the bank which granted the loan or credit. The request must be accompanied by a certificate from the Military Recruitment Board, as with the request for payment of housing expenses. This is defined by the regulations of the Minister of Finance of 18 May 1981 on the principles and procedures of payments for housing and working expenses for soldiers recognized as sole family providers and single soldiers, and suspension of repayments of some loans and credits (MONITOR POLSKI no 13, position 100).

## Allocation of Consumer Goods Coupons

Family members of a soldier recognized as a sole provider who receive monthly allowances, are entitled to consumer goods coupons entitling them to purchases of rationed articles (if they do not receive them on another basis). A soldier or family members supported by him, are also entitled to these allowances if following the soldier's discharge from service due to unfitness for work, daily allowances are paid to them. Consumer goods coupons are also issued to soldiers discharged from basic military service once, in the month of the discharge if they have not undertaken employment. They are issued by local organs of state administration of the basic level. This right is regulated by the decree of the Council of Ministers of 7 September 1979 on the particular rights of soldiers and persons doing the substitute duty of military service, and members of their families (DZIENNIK USTAW of 1981 No 3, position 17).

## Lowered Land Tax

In taxing the farms of soldiers doing basic military service, tax reliefs up to 60% are granted, depending on the size of the farm and on whether besides the family member managing the farm there are other relatives of the soldier capable of working. If two or more persons have remained on the farm, a relief of 40% can be granted. This refers also to the farm of a member of a soldier's family, his parents, for example, if the management of this farm depended to a large degree on the soldier's work. This is defined by the regulation No 3 of the Council of Ministers' decree of 14 December 1984 on agricultural tax (DZIENNIK USTAW No 58, position 294).

## Protection of the Employment Relation of the Soldier's Wife

The soldier's wife is under particular legal protection. The employment relation of the wife of a soldier doing basic military service cannot be dissolved by the work enterprise. This can take place only through the soldier's fault or in the case of liquidation of the work enterprise. If the wife of a soldier doing basic military service did no work before, but wishes to undertake employment, the local organ of state administration has the duty to recommend her to a socialized work enterprise and this enterprise has the duty to accept and employ her according to her qualifications. This is guaranteed by regulations of article 129, decree 1 and 2, law of 21 November 1967 on the general duty of defending the PRL (uniform text DZIENNIK USTAW of 1984, No 7, position 31).

## Note

The rights discussed above also cover families of recruits assigned to substitute forms of basic military service and graduates of schools of higher learning assigned to long-term military training.

12270

CSO: 2600/793

POLAND

TRYBUNA LUDU APPROVES U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD041216 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 4 July--The announcement of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting can be briefly described as good news, writes the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU today in a commentary titled "Hopes and Expectations."

The paper went on to say that "such talks, which had previously become a permanent item in the international calendar, were never held in the recent six years and this period has been nothing but a continuous deterioration of the Washington-Moscow relations, with a temporary freeze on armaments control negotiations in the first place.

"The present Soviet-U.S. relations represent an exceptionally low level. Thus, the very fact that both sides have recognized that breaking the deadlock needs summit talks means a lot," the paper said.

The UPP daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY says: "It is good Soviet and U.S. leaders are not meeting on the occasion of the upcoming General Assembly session as was expected, but will go to Geneva especially for the talks. New York or Washington would provide a less-binding occasion.

"The Geneva talks must be prepared and their announcement proves that both the sides are willing to meet," opined the paper.

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POLAND

WARSAW PRESS COMMENTS ON USSR-U.S. SUMMIT

LD051448 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, 5 July--Warsaw newspapers continue to comment on the U.S. summit meeting scheduled for November.

According to the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA, the future Geneva summit "might turn out fruitful not only as far as the USSR-U.S. relations are concerned, but could also enliven the currently mortified atmosphere of detente.

"International opinion is animated with new hopes concerning the future summit" continued RZECZPOSPOLITA. "The news was received with great satisfaction everywhere. It is generally acknowledged that international relations are shaped according to bilateral relations between the two superpowers. Without the dialogue on the line Moscow-Washington it is difficult even to imagine a solution to main international problems.

"The summit (...) [punctuation as received] will undoubtedly become one of the most important political events in the relations between the East and the West of the last decade" said the Catholic newspaper SLOWO POWSZECHNE. "It should contribute to an improvement of the atmosphere of relations between the superpowers which, in turn, exert a significant influence on the relations between the East and the West and on many problems of world significance.

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POLAND

PZPR DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA

LD042142 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 July--A Polish United Workers' Party delegation with alternate member of the Political Bureau Stanislaw Bejger and deputy head of PUWP CC Foreign Department Miroslaw Dackiewicz has paid a visit to Ethiopia.

The delegation met with Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the party of the Working People of Ethiopia CC. The sides briefed each other on both parties' work. Present state and further friendly PUWP-PWE cooperation perspectives were evaluated. Selected bilateral issues, including Polish social and governmental help for Ethiopia, were also discussed.

The PUWP delegation visited Addis Ababa-based Polish air transport squadron assigned to delivering aid in Ethiopia. Though conditions are difficult, the squadron helps effectively in overcoming the ravages caused by drought.

The delegation visited areas where in the wake of the latest drought millions of Ethiopians are facing starvation.

In the broad action of international support, especially visible is the aid of socialist countries. The participation of Polish airmen in the relief is considerable and meets with general appreciation.

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POLAND

POMERANIAN MILITARY DISTRICT VIEWS PARTY WORK

AU021557 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Captain Zdzislaw Lasote report: "For Greater Effectiveness of Party Work"]

[Text] The expanded plenum of the PZPR Committee of the Pomeranian Military District, which was held in Bydgoszcz on 26 June, discussed the question of increasing the effectiveness of party activity. The session was attended by General of Arms Jozef Baryla, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and vice minister of national defense by members of the Military Council of the district with General of Division Sbigniew Blechman at their head, and by other officials.

One of the tasks posed by the 20th Central Committee plenum, Colonel Artur Fiedorow, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Pomeranian Military District, said, is to inspire party members to intensify their party activities. The plenum decisions make it necessary for party and service echelons and, especially, for members of the party authorities, military commands, and the political apparatus, to always analyze the condition of the party and to take ideological, educational, and organizational measures to increase its importance and authority. This will increase the impact of party cells and organizations on all spheres of military life. The implementation of the plenum resolution will help to improve the style of activities, to eliminate their weak points, and to better tap unused possibilities.

The interesting discussion on how to propagate the decisions of the 20th plenum was supported by Major Jozef Samulewicz, Colonel Jozef Maczyszyn, Lieutenant Colonel Tadeusz Chrusciel, and Lieutenant Stanislaw Tabor, who stressed that it is necessary to bring the 20th plenum issues to the knowledge of all soldiers, especially in the units in which small primary party organizations are active, in which party work is inconsistent, and in which work results are below the feasible standards.

The basic party duty of party members and, especially, party activists, party cells, and experienced comrades is to indicate what to do to obtain even better results in increasing party ranks, deploying party forces, and promoting socialist people-to-people relations.

In his speech, General of Arms Jozef Baryla acquainted the participants with the achievements of the 20th plenum and with the tasks posed by it for party organizations in the Armed Forces and stressed its great significance for party life and its meaningful nature.

The Bydgoszcz plenum adopted various proposals and the schedule for implementing the tasks resulting for the 20th plenum.

General of Arms Jozef Baryla also met with many party aktivs of the Bydgoszcz garrison and discussed with them the issues of the 20th plenum, stressing especially those aspects and tasks that are of most crucial significance for party cells and organizations in the Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by General of Brigade Mieczyslaw Wlodarski, deputy political commander of the Home Air Defense.

CSO: 2600/863

POLAND

REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF AIR FORCE PARTY WORK

AU021558 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Major Jerzy Koldras report: "Results of Party Training in the Air Force"]

[Excerpts] The present year of party training in the Air Force is now over. The session to sum up the results of training was attended by General of Brigade Jan Celek, head of the Political Administration of the Air Force; Colonel Henryk Brzozowski, representative of the Main Political Administration of the Armed Forces; and Colonel Marian Gasperowicz, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Air Force.

The session noted that, thanks to all the forms of party training in the party organizations of the Air Force, the standards of knowledge of party members and candidates and of youth activists had increased and that this had enabled them to better evaluate and understand training-educational tasks and the political, economic, and social phenomena in Poland and in the international arena. The greater scope of arguments acquired by the trainees has also enabled them to more effectively propagate the party program, defend socialist achievements, and stimulate various communities for efforts to strengthen the high state of the combat readiness of the Air Force and to implement training task and promote social activities in an exemplary manner.

CSO: 2600/863

POLAND

# PZPR CONTROL COMMISSION REVIEWS PROBLEM AREAS

AU022153 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 85 pp 1,2

[Izabella Wajszczuk: "Without Concessions from Ethical Norms"]

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the Central Party Control Commission [PCC] was held on 27 June under the chairmanship of Jerzy Urbanski, devoted to the most important tasks facing the party control commission, with particular attention being paid to the proposals stemming from the resolutions of the 20th CC Plenum. The meeting was also attended by Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and rector of the PPR Academy of Social Sciences.

Our discussions are being held some weeks after the 20th CC Plenum, which assessed how the party is rebuilding and strengthening its links with the workers' class and society, said Tadeusz Nowicki, CPCC deputy director, in a report which opened the discussion. He also reminded the audience of those proposals made at the 20th Plenum which stressed that there are many spheres in which the implementation of party resolutions is inadequate, that there are party organizations and cells which are unable to adapt their current tasks to the needs and conditions of concrete milieus. And these proposals have, above all, become the starting point for an evaluation of the control commission's activity so far, as well as the preparation of a program for the coming six months.

The source of the shortcomings which still appear in the life of the party is the lack of activity in its fundamental bodies. The insufficient influence of many Primary Party Organizations on the communities in which they operate was among the fundamental weaknesses which T. Nowicki mentioned. Citing the results of the control, he mentioned as one cause of this state of affairs the conservative or neutral attitude of the managements of factories and institutions toward primary party organizations, or the opposite, when the official structure of relations, master to subordinate, predominates at party meetings; this must lead to limitations on creative criticism and is not conducive to the objective assessment of party members' attitudes.

Control commissions always pay attention to the ethical and work attitudes of party members. The necessity of inculcating in party members how important a part of the whole party's authority depends on their personal attitudes was once more referred to in the report. For the phenomena of dual political,

ethical, and ideological attitudes continues to manifest itself. This part of the report was alluded to many times in the course of the discussion.

An important element in internal party life is, states the report, freedom of criticism, understood as a signal which draw attention to the emergence of bad tendencies; this also applies to bad tendencies in economic life, such as poor management, waste, the poor quality of products, and the lack of financial discipline and discipline at work. As was stressed in the report, the commission regards the fight against these phenomena as an important political task.

Citing control results, T. Nowicki discussed the phenomena of the abuse of posts and positions which are always making themselves felt. In 1983, 1128 people were expelled from the party for such offences, and 1761 in 1984. These figures are not just evidence of the tendency for these phenomena to be on the increase, but also of the ever more efficient and swift reactions of primary party organizations and control commissions.

Controls also revealed the disturbing phenomena that the statutory preventative and educational activities undertaken by organizations against party members who have breached work discipline or even broken the law are inappropriate in relation to the official penalties which are imposed. Certain primary party organizations and plant committees expressed the view that a person cannot be punished for the same offence twice. This view is mistaken.

Marian Orzechowski spoke at the meeting. He described how work was progressing on the preparation of the party program. In preparing the draft program, the experiences of the party over the whole 40 year period are being taken into account, as well as the experience of the Ninth Congress, Central Committee plenums, and the activities of the Central Party Control Commission and Central Auditing Commission. The experience of fraternal parties, and particularly that of the CPSU, occupies an important place in the work on the program. Among the main tasks which the program is to fulfill, M. Orzechowski mentioned the definition of strategic goals and also the paths leading to the realization of these goals. This calls for a definition of the stage at which we now are, what is and what is not socialist in relations between classes, in economic structures, and in culture. The strategic goals of which the program should embody will, as he said, extend into the 21st century.

It is known, said Jerzy Urbanski at the close of the meeting, that the fundamental duty of the Central Party Control Commission is to ensure that the principles of the Statute are observed. Referring to statements concerning cadre policy, he said that despite progress, there was still much to be done for the criteria which have been formulated to be put into practice fully.

J. Urbanski stressed that the main concern of the control commission should continue to be the observance of ethical norms by party members. Thinking of the increase in expulsions of more than five hundred on these grounds in comparison to the previous year, we have stressed this matter so strongly,

but this does not mean that in general all is going badly in the party as far as morals are concerned. It does prove that the party does not and will not tolerate breaches of ethical norms. Control commissions must adopt a determined stance on these matters.

J. Urbanski then familiarized those present with the course of a visit by a delegation from Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee led by Politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev.

A plan was adopted for the work of the Central Party Control Commission for the coming six months.

The Central Party Control Commission was restored to its full strength by the addition of four new members after a secret ballot. Henryk Dabrowski from Tarnow, Waldemar Kaczmarek from Radom, and Wladyslaw Rostecki from Chelm voivodship were chosen from among the five candidates.

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POLAND

# BACIKOWSKI ADDRESSES SEA DAYS CELEBRATION

LD281981 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 28 Jun 85

["Extensive Excerpts" of speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZRY Central Committee at the Days of the Sea Celebration in Szczecin on 28 June--recorded]

[Text] We are currently celebrating the days of the Sea in Szczecin. The characteristic hallmark of this year's celebrations is that they fall on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerism, and the 40th anniversary of the return of the Polish nation, and state, to the Baltic, Odra, and Nysa. Thanks to the victory over Fascism, and thanks to the fruits of the victory, the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, millions of Poles found here their new home, work, started families, and raised their children.

In the biographies of the maritime economy workers' elder generation, one can easily establish their places of birth, as a rule always far from the sea, from the interior of ever populated Poland, and from abroad, they came and settled the coast, conquered the sea, and gained the qualifications that were unusual for them, and allowed them to become seamen, fishermen, port workers, and shipyard workers. They developed and extended the fleet, ports, shipyards, schools, educational establishments, and gave them contemporary dimensions. This is an imposing dimension, if we take the paucity of our maritime traditions, shortages of cadres, and high degree of coastal destruction during the war into consideration.

Polish shipyards constructed nearly 2,000 ships approximating 11 million metric tons after the war. This was unimaginable in prewar Poland. Our merchant fleet's present cargo capacity approximates 4 million metric tons, a fact not well known in Poland.

Sea fisheries have expanded, guaranteeing the consumption of about 7 ks of fish per citizen. One could recite a long list of specialized maritime institutions and schools set up from scratch. They are an eloquent affirmation of our nation's creative capabilities, for which People's Poland opened the road to their realization. The coastal region's working people not only created the material form of that part of their country, but also, literally speaking, were the creators of their fate, at that time and in the conditions of that time in which they were active. Hundreds of thousands of families of

employees in the maritime economy created the foundations of their existence. They educated their children and grandchildren and presently, the third generation is working and living in the coastal region. I don't know your opinion, but for me the fact that we, a nation with a tradition on land, found so many eminent maritime economy specialists among us is something magnificent, worthy of the respect.

Let no one say that this happened of itself. For this to happen, for it become reality, the Polish coastal region had to be guaranteed the minimum of resources necessary for its development; the nation's energy had to be directed to the coast, to the sea. This the Polish Left did, backed up by the work of all patriots who saw the opportunity opening up for Poland on the coast, who appreciated it, and decided to participate in its implementation.

Although life has not spared us arduous and sometimes bitter experiences, the result of the Polish historical process of the past 40 years on the coast is, without exaggeration, impressive.

If Gdynia's construction during the interior period appeared to be an enormous national venture, then the extent of work which we completed on the coast is many times greater. This has determined the extent of our maritime economy's material base. Solid material and cadres foundations for this economy's further development have been created. During the CEMA session that ended in Warsaw yesterday, an important agreement for the shipyard specifically, on supplying ships to the Soviet Union, was signed. Another agreement is being negotiated. Our fleet's needs and the new Soviet ship orders comprise a sound production program for our shipyards. It will allow our shipyards to significantly reduce the negative effects of the world crisis on shipbuilding. Once more the truth, questioned not so long ago by some know-it-alls, that the cooperation within the socialist bloc, determines the stabilization of our economy's development, has been confirmed. I do not know if we will find shipyards in capitalist countries that have secured orders to the extent that we have, after signing the Soviet agreements, and thus, given jobs for the people.

Esteemed comrades! One should recall people on a day like this who remember how it truly was. Let us recall soldiers of the Polish and Soviet armies who fought Hitlerism on this land and created foundations for the new political order through the battle. Let us recall pioneers in these territories, messengers from a nation weakened by the occupation, but capable of a great effort when the public interest and the interest of the people's state demanded it. Let us recall how they began their work here, and how much they did in much more difficult circumstances than today. This obliges us, for we are still in the process of development. However, our starting point is much better. Let us focus on the middle-aged generation, contemporaries of the 40th anniversary, people fully grown, who are forming the present day in these lands. We see all the difficulties of today, but we also see the difference in the scale of difficulties in comparison with the past. We do not doubt that today's difficulties can be overcome not by way of particular sacrifices, but by honest work. We look with hope to the youth of

the coast, which grows in its social climate. It is much easier for them than for their predecessors to understand, and to implement the essence of maritime work. Let them more actively participate in the creation of a modern workshop, having their predecessors' achievements at their disposal.

Let us greet our Navy on this festive day, which guards the Polish coast, peace, and Poland, and the socialist camp's security.

Esteemed comrades, we all need to be cognizant daily that another scientific and technical revolution is taking place in the world. We must keep pace with its demands because otherwise we will lag behind and have to bear the consequences. National energy and our people's aptitude must be directed towards this goal.

Wasting one's energy for activity against the peoples state is an inadmissible stupidity, a hostility unmatched in other countries, and a calculated waste. We should also view the forthcoming Sejm elections from the same point of view. It should close the period of political crisis, renew the climate of creative work, and erase opponents' hopes for the overthrow of the system, or its manipulation.

Hence, I believe that people of the sea, with their usual sense of responsibility, will relate to this political campaign. We must make extraordinary efforts to increase the maritime economy's effectiveness by rational activity, and take it again on the road of development.

We should achieve this increase during the next 5-year plan, gradually increasing the fleet's potential and increasing the production of vessels. I wish all maritime employees satisfaction with their work and success in their personal lives. [applause]

CSO: 2600/863

POLAND

## IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE IN HISTORY

AU041912 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29-30 Jun 85 p 2

[Report signed "(ch)": "History as an Area of Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] On 28 June, the Wanda Wasilewska Military Institute of History held an ideological-theoretical conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of fascism. The conference's subject was history as an area of ideological struggle. The conference noted that an acute struggle is going on in the world between socialism and capitalism and stressed that general history was, is, and will be an area and an important instrument of this struggle, but that the period of World War II is a particular area of it.

This is attested to by the fact that the Western mass media continue to deny the Soviet Army's contribution toward the victory over fascism and to discredit the role of the Polish People's Armed Forces and of the Polish Armed Forces fighting in the West. Many books and articles continue to prove by examples that no Polish soldier participated in the battle for Monte Casino and that Polish paratroopers were to blame for the failure of the Arnhem battle. Swimming with this anti-Polish tide, some circles in France continue to prove that it is the Polish people who are responsible for the fate of millions and millions of Jews.

As Colonel Kazimierz Sobczak, the head and professor of the institute said, this kind of interpretation of history helps to foster certain attitudes among people, especially among the young generation. That is why the institute's employees must devote more attention to analyzing the Western works and articles on history and vigorously counter the bourgeois interpretation and falsification of the events of and the Polish people's participation in World War II.

The other striking trend of the Western mass media's treatment of the 40th anniversary of the World War II victory are the attempts to undermine the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and to make the Soviet Union responsible or coresponsible for the outbreak of that war.

CSO: 2600/863

POLAND

#### BRIEFS

**POLISH LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS**--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Zgorzelec Treaty, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski sent a telegram to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. It says, among other things, that the Zgorzelec Treaty in which the GDR recognized the inviolable nature of Poland's western border on the Odra and Nysa Luzyczna, in accordance with the fundamental territorial and political decisions of the Potsdam Agreement, has become an essential component of the system of peaceful relations on our continent and an important factor of security, and of world and European stabilization. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Jul 85 LD]

**POLAND PROTESTS FRG STAMP**--Because the FRG intends to introduce a postage stamp with the inscription 40 years of integration of the Germans expelled from their homes the ministry of communications has protested to the universal postal union. The protest says the introduction of the stamp shows there is support for revisionist slogans and aims, and it is directed against the territorial integrity of Poland and other states of Europe. It also contravenes the principles approved in the Helsinki Final Act. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 85 LD]

**NESTOROWICZ'S VISIT TO LIBYA**--At the invitation of Libyan Secretary of Light Industry Musy Ahmad Abu Freyiv, Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz paid an official visit to Libya from 1 to 4 July. He met with ministers of various economic departments and discussed questions relating to broadening and increasing mutual economic cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 85 p 7]

**POLISH-IRANIAN RELATIONS**--On 4 July Piotr Stefanski, vice marshal of the Sejm, met with Mohamed Sadr, general director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Iranian Islamic Republic, and conducted extensive discussions with him. The vice marshal familiarized Sadr with the structure and role of the Sejm and also its extensive record of legislative accomplishments during the eight session now drawing to a close. Abolfaz Rahnam Havazey, the Iranian ambassador, also participated in the discussions. That same day, Sadr met with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade. Discussions centered on various problems in the area of mutual relations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 85 p 2]

WESTERN MEDICAL JOURNALS CUT--Due to well publicized economic difficulties the National Library of Medicine is no longer in a position to subscribe to medical journals from the capitalist countries in view of the unavailability of the hard currency needed to pay for these subscriptions. Out of our concern for the need to preserve the professional and scholarly standards of the medical profession and also out of our concern for the need to maintain the quality of medical services we, therefore, appeal to all of our colleagues in the profession who subscribe to or otherwise receive medical journals from abroad to loan their individual copies or complete sets to the National Library of Medicine which will transfer the contents of these journals onto microfilm for the general use of all interested physicians. Dear colleagues! Let's do something to help ourselves! Let us demonstrate our good will and spirit of collegial cooperation in the public interest and also in our own interest. The Polish Medical Society [signed]. [Text] [Warsaw MEDYCYNĄ DOSWIADCZALNA I MIKROBIOLOGIA in Polish No 1, Jan-Mar 85 p 24]

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23 July 1985

## ROMANIA

## RELATIONS WITH USSR VIEWED BY FRG SOURCE

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 May 85 p 5

[Text] Vienna. May 10 - According to most observers, the Romanian head of state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu has suffered a hard political setback in relation to the renewal of the Warsaw Pact which was passed on 26 April in Warsaw. In spite of a certain amount of sympathy on the part of other member states, he has also been unable to win acceptance for his view that certain "modernizations" of the text should be undertaken in the renewal or extension of the Pact. Especially the smaller allied states expressed over and over again their desire for greater codetermination and stronger representation on the executive bodies of the party. The Soviets had already announced earlier that it was not the right time to discuss changes in the text of the treaty. However, the length of the extension of the Pact seemed to be an open issue to the very end. It was known that Romania would have liked the shortest term possible while the Soviets were simultaneously aiming for a 20-year term. The Soviets prevailed even on this point. The Pact is in force for the next 20 years and even has an automatic 10 year extension provided there is no opposition by any member one year before its termination.

A 28 April editorial in the Romanian party organ SCINTEIA intimated by its general content that under the new conditions Ceausescu will evidently have to comply fully with those wishes for the most integrated cooperation possible within the Eastern bloc. In the article the "strictly limited" character of the Warsaw Pact was referred to in the sense of a defense pact. It was emphasized that together with the disarmament talks in Geneva "new initiatives" by the European states and especially by the members of both treaty organizations were necessary for progressing "in the appropriate manner" towards the successful conclusion of the talks. But Ceausescu does not want to pursue his own positions any further.

The remainder of the article reads like an assurance that Romania is now completely dedicated to developing close cooperation within the Warsaw Pact which is similar to that within Comecon. SCINTEIA suggests that Romania, in the present Ceausescu era, is giving more weight than ever to economic cooperation within the bloc. The Romanian party organ writes that economic cooperation must be given first priority based on the fact that the economic development and the "construction of the material basis of socialism" constitutes the key problem to strengthening the defense force of the socialist countries. An explanation by Ceausescu is then given in bold-faced type which states that

Romania wants to give "special attention" to cooperation with "all socialist countries, and above all, the neighboring ones" in the realization of Romania's reorganization plan. Additionally, he states that Romania is making a direct contribution to perfecting cooperation in Comecon and in the Warsaw Pact and is firmly convinced that the cooperation and unity of the socialist countries represent a "factor of great importance for the successful reorganization of the new order in our countries."

It has been years since such unilateral and passionate words have been heard from Bucharest. They appear to reflect the difficult economic and political situation into which Romania has fallen because of Ceausescu's policies. Today this country appears to be much more dependent on Moscow than other Eastern bloc countries who have arranged their economic affairs. When Romanian Prime Minister Dascalescu dallied in Moscow shortly after Gorbachev took power (incidentally, minus a reception by Gorbachev) in order to sign a skeleton agreement on economic cooperation until the year 2000, Dascalescu reported that Romania's goal was to double the stipulated exchange amounts whenever possible. Romania had certainly said this before other partners but with the Soviet Union it appears to be more than a rhetorical figure of speech.

Romania urgently seeks more raw materials and sources of energy, especially petroleum and coal. The catastrophic winter last year patently showed that due to known miscalculations in energy planning and in the chemical industry, the country's basic needs could no longer be guaranteed. With petroleum and coal, the production figures remain considerably below target and Romania has no currency with which to seek a substitute on the world market.

Therefore, it turned again and again to the Soviet Union for shipments, but the Soviets, especially in the case of petroleum, showed little sympathy to date. It seems that now Romania is receiving certain, if limited, opportunities to buy petroleum and additional coal from the Soviet Union, however in exchange for "hard goods" which is practical, if not conventional as in the form of currency. This means especially the delivery of agricultural products which Romania must ever increasingly make available to the Soviet Union. However, likewise thanks to Ceausescu's policies, Romanian agriculture is largely ruined. This means once again yet more misery for the population, and at the same time, problems in Western exports from which not only imports, but also the debts are paid.

In view of this predicament and the resulting necessity for integration in the Eastern bloc, it seems questionable that certain circles in the FRG are still continuing or are attempting once again to convince German businesses to invest in Romania. From what one hears, pressure exerted by the head of Foreign Affairs led the southeast European firm to invite, together with the Foreign Ministry, the following: the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and the Eastern Committee for German Economic Affairs, and the Romanian Ministry for Foreign Trade to a symposium in Bonn on 21 May concerning "new aspects of German-Romanian business cooperation." Foreign Minister Genscher has assumed supervision of the symposium.



Appearing on the program is the old issue of the "Timisoara industrial complex." Many years ago this project was formulated to provide investments which would have also created jobs in the area for the German-Romanian population, although for the Romanian's part, they had continually pointed out that they would not agree to any preferential treatment of the Germans in the jointly built facilities. At that time there were not any interested parties in the German business community and it is hard to see how serious venture enterprises today could decide to invest in Romania.

In an attempt possibly to divert attention from the present difficulties, Romanian newspapers and magazines are thoroughly reviewing the results of the end of the war 40 years ago and the Romanian war efforts as allies of the Soviet Union following the about-face on August 23, 1944. Romania, who was previously an ally of the German Reich, seems to be portrayed now as the victor nation even though it had the status of cobelligerent. Last year Romanian publications had reported that the reversal in 1944 had shortened World War II by 200 days. Now the party organ SCINTEIA is reporting that Romania has become "the fourth largest power in the coalition of the anti-Fascist forces" after the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain by virtue of its nearly 540,000 combat soldiers. All historians agree that the Romanian soldiers fought hard in their battles in northern Transylvania, in Hungary, and in Slovakia. They had over 100,000 casualties. The Romanians at that time seemed to feel that their war contribution would decide the fate not only of the possession of Transylvania, but also that of their nation's future.

12348

CSO: 2300/404

YUGOSLAVIA

## VETERANS DISCUSS SERBS' OUT-MIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1795, 26 May 85  
pp 20-22

[Article by Milan Lazarevic: "What Is It That Really Bothers the Veterans?"]

[Text] Not only do veterans have a "natural" right, but it also seems that they have the same kind of need to talk about the things which disturb them most deeply without beating about the bush, directly and without excessive political and other considerations of various kinds. The extent to which they are disturbed by the situation and developments in Kosovo can perhaps be judged most easily from the contents of last week's debate of progress in carrying out the Platform on Kosovo which was conducted in a meeting of the Presidium of the Serbian Republic Committee of SUBNOR [Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War].

"Many harsh, emotional, acceptable judgments, and indeed even certain unacceptable assessments, but without ulterior motives, have been uttered in this 6-hour debate." That is how the debate was concluded by Uros Bajic, chairman of the Republic Veterans' Committee, who at the same time rejected the danger of "rendering a verdict" as to what was acceptable and the degrees of acceptability in what was said by the 25 participants in the discussion. Which is why this account begins at the "tail end," that is, with the end of the debate, since the reporter also wishes to avoid that same danger. Yet the reporter carried away from that meeting the impression that the veterans were compelled to say what "they really felt" and that no one should allow himself a stance of exaggerated political sensitivity to those emotional tones and admixtures in this debate, which have perhaps exposed to the point of one-sidedness and exclusiveness certain truths which objectively are quite difficult to bear.

### What Is Unacceptable for the Veterans?

Even the well-balanced introductory address by Bratislav Guduric, presidium member, did not avoid a decided position: the veterans of Serbia feel that the results achieved in Kosovo should not be questioned, but it is also unacceptable for them that attempts should be made to judge the results achieved to be satisfactory, to mitigate and play down the dangers of the Irredenta's activity. After all, this can only blunt the cutting edge of the fight against the Irredenta, especially since the situation in this province is

still problematical and difficult and since, even though 4 years have passed since the counterrevolution, it is changing very slowly. In any case there is no room for a favorable assessment of the situation there so long as Serbs and Montenegrins are moving out under pressure, regardless of their numbers.

In presenting the case for the judgments contained in the material prepared in cooperation with the SUBNOR Provincial Committee and largely in agreement with it, Guduric said that the veterans had displayed significant activity in carrying out the tasks contained in the Platform and in trying to solve the problems in Kosovo. But even within their ranks there are individuals who have been behaving passively and opportunistically, waiting for government authorities and law enforcement authorities to solve the problems. However, even the comrades from Kosovo rightly feel that both the Republic Committee and the Vojvodina Provincial Veterans' Committee must be more vigorous in carrying out the Platform and must offer greater support to the progressive forces in Kosovo. As Guduric put it, it is not possible to reduce everything merely to criticism and the posing of demands, omitting one's own participation and tasks.

Nikola Bugarcic, whose speech, one can confidently say, made a solid impression, spoke much longer than the introductory speaker.

After describing the out-migration of Serbs and Montenegrins frankly as "genocide," which has been intensified since the mid-sixties, he compared it to the refugee situation in the period 1941-1944. However, the situation at that time was temporary, and people did have a hope of returning to their homes, as happened with the downfall of fascism, to which they themselves contributed by fighting on the right side. But soon (what irony it is!) they experienced a new exodus in the socialist state, one which has persisted on a larger scale and more insolently up to this very day. Some 40 years after the victory over fascism they are refugees once again, but now without hope of returning to the homeland of their ancestors.... This is happening to sizable portions of two nationalities (Serb and Montenegrin) whose participation was not only on a very large scale, but was also decisive to the victory of the revolution and to creation of the new socialist state.

Bugarcic sees the similarities between these two "exoduses" in the fact that both have been done in the name of Great Albania--one relying on fascist Italy and Hitler's National Socialism, and the other on (post)Enver [Hoxha] (national)-socialism, that is, socialism only for Albanians.

Analyzing certain "finesses" in the rhetorical phrases, Bugarcic noted that the slogan "Kosovo or Republic" is being condemned as counterrevolutionary. Take care: the condemnation applies only to the slogan and obviously those who are reviving it, but not those who are actually working to impart to Kosovo all the attributes of a republic. Then people talk about "preventing out-migration under pressure," which reduces the problem to "proven pressures." People also mention rather often that it is "necessary for those to return who want to," which even contains a dose of outright cynicism: it is obvious that in this kind of situation very few want to go back to insecurity, and in fact there is nothing to return to (their property is in the hands of others, their land, their house, their dwelling, their job ...).

A substitute argument is continually offered like this: "prevention of further out-migration and creation of conditions for return...." Yet the emphasis in the action should be put on the return of all those who have moved out in accordance with a very thoroughly thought out and organized program. It seems to me that it is clear to everyone, especially the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, that their equality and security will still be threatened--unless some sort of supportable ethnic balance, upset by the activity of Albanian nationalism and the Irredenta, is reestablished in Kosovo. Accordingly, it is illusory to expect the out-migration to stop unless those who have already moved out are guaranteed the opportunity to return.

Meanwhile, Bugarcic said, we should clear up the status of those who have moved out, beginning in the sixties and up to the present day, since this is not at all an issue as to classification--whether they are people who moved out or refugees. They are treated as people who have moved out, although they are refugees who only because of the nationality they belong to (is this not genocide) were forced to leave the homeland of their ancestors. Their present treatment as people who moved out tacitly accepts the fact that the activity of Albanian nationalism and the Irredenta, and indeed even the external factor, cannot be dealt with effectively. Were we to treat them as refugees, then we would not be accepting their status and would be returning them to the status they had before they left their homes. A program for their return could be drafted and its realization could be guaranteed only, Bugarcic proposed, by a highly qualified and authoritative government authority set up for that particular purpose by the Assembly of SR Serbia, and the return ought to be financed from the Fund for Faster Development of Kosovo. The urgent measures which in his opinion ought to be adopted include proclaiming a moratorium on sales of real estate in Kosovo, taking a census of all the out-migrants and their former property, and preventing foreign nationals who are emigres from Albania from possessing real estate in accordance with the law, that is, confiscating the land which they have received.

#### Out-Migration Into the "Air"

Mensur Bektesic, who recently became president of the Kosovo veterans' organization, said that he did not agree with "certain parts" of Bugarcic's speech, especially with the term genocide. The comrades on the outside see the situation differently from those who are fighting against the Irredenta "in the field" day and night. A sizable portion of the Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out "without any pressure whatsoever" and have "moved from where it was good to where it might be better" and they are now the most outspoken, and we hear the least from those who did truly move out under pressure. We should be more realistic concerning the stories about out-migration, since the Serbs and Montenegrins were moving out even before 1981, "and they presumably did not move out into the air."

The only other speaker to refer exclusively to Bugarcic's speech was Zivko Mali, delegate from the Vojvodina veterans' organization, who said that he "disagreed in general." He opposed the proposals for intensification of government administrative measures, since "everyone should do his job regularly" and express the impression that the "efforts of the subjective forces in

Kosovo are being excluded" throughout the entire debate. However, he reproached Bugarcic most fiercely for an incidental passage in his speech in which he mentioned that no one from Vojvodina had participated in the debate on Kosovo in the Presidency of SR Serbia and put the question: Did the Vojvodina leadership think that the Serbs and Montenegrins in Vojvodina were indifferent to the fate of the fellow members of their nationalities in Kosovo or any other part of the country? Mali interpreted this as an assertion that the Vojvodina leadership does not enjoy the confidence of Vojvodina Serbs and Montenegrins and he asked for a denial of that assessment, and for his own part he "promised" that he would pass those judgments on to his own provincial leadership. Yet he no longer insisted on this after reading what Bugarcic had actually said.

#### The Irridenta Is Not To Blame for Everything

How is it, Radisav Nedeljkovic asked, that the results in Kosovo, as has often been repeated, are not in proportion to the efforts and the truly large-scale sociopolitical activity. In short, according to him a determination should above all be made as to whether that activity has been aimed at the right issues and what sort of political-ideological orientation it has actually had. And perhaps also whether we have been realistic in evaluating the results....

Desa Djordjevic expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the differing assessments of the situation in Kosovo. Even the figures, say, on out-migration differ depending on the source they have been taken from. Also, when figures are given on the returnee we do not know whether they are those who actually lived in Kosovo previously, moved out and are now returning, or they also include those coming to Kosovo for the first time. Milos Stanimirovic also advocated a more objective analysis of the out-migration, since the activity of the Irridenta cannot be used as an excuse for everything that is not what it should be. After all, it was presumably not the Irridenta that drew up the "quotas" for enrollment at the university, for employment, and so on? Much the same line of thought was pursued by Slobodan Emrekovic, who ticked off all the key posts in culture and education held exclusively by Albanians. He was also resentful that there is very little talk in Kosovo about the help of Serbia for the province's more rapid development, which the Irridenta is making very clever use of.

Stanimir Jovanovic feels that when the political measures are exhausted one should not hold back from government measures, including even a moratorium on the sale of real estate or even a ban on out-migration. He even asked the rhetorical question: Can it be that 40 years after the victory and the uprising in Kosovo a special 6-percent supplement has to be given for military service in the province?

Uros Bajic extracted as a common denominator from the debate the demand for overcoming the disunity and lack of confidence within SR Serbia and the country, since this only favors the Irridenta. The processes of statist exclusiveness which have been evident throughout the country are most baneful in Kosovo, and they are directly feeding the slogan "Kosovo or Republic." Bajic also said that he can by no means forget how the veterans in Kosovo, when he was there, welcomed their former commanding officers who are now living in Belgrade and invited them to come back to Kosovo to help them with their authority and knowledge in the present struggle. Yet rarely has anyone responded to those invitations.

YUGOSLAVIA

# PROSPECT OF MANUFACTURING SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT DISCUSSED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian No 1794, 19 May 85  
pp 11-13

[Article by Radoljub Matovic based on interview with Maj Gen Mateja Andjelkovic]

[Text] In the releases and reports in honor of the anniversary of the victory the public has already read the news: that the flock of our "Eagles," "Gull 4's" and other aircraft will soon be joined by new ones which are much faster and still more up-to-date. The reference is to a supersonic aircraft. It would have the most up-to-date engineering features, it would be manufactured using the newest technologies, and in every way it would represent the final result of the superb achievements in science and technology in the world and in our own country.

Is that decision too bold? We asked Maj Gen Mateja Andjelkovic, graduate engineer and one of the creators of our aeronautical engineering....

"It is indeed brave! But it is also realistic and the right one," NIN's interviewee responded categorically.

This was followed by a very brief clarification....

"In the strategy of its further development our society has committed itself firmly to carrying out the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program. Our science and engineering must become stronger--truly stronger--factors in development, I would even say key foundations. The only way to keep in step with those who are moving fastest in the world is with up-to-date knowledge and technologies, and our air force and anti-air defense (I am thinking of scientific research, manufacturing and other institutions) is capable of maintaining the pace in that race. This is in fact an extension of the continuous process of building the scientific and technological foundation of the entire society, and today it is clearer than ever that a successful economy must be founded on the leading technologies. So, the braver and more determined we are in assimilating knowledge and incorporating it into our own product, the more successful we also will be in carrying out the tasks contained in the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program....

(Gen Andjelkovic then added ...)

"It is quite well known that aviation is a driving force behind the development of a country's entire technology, and at the same time the world market is very good for the field of aeronautical engineering. Countries which have realized this in time and have held to it consistently have in large part stabilized their economy through aviation programs.

"We have quite a few reasons in our own context for a long-range policy of domestic development of aircraft, equipment and armament. That goal requires continual and adequate investments to develop scientific research, design and technology.

"Our own development requires a great deal of knowledge, study, enthusiasm and dreams. Our aeronautics has built a stable foundation for new 'assaults on the heavens,' and society as a whole, I am convinced, will also gain from those 'assaults.'"

#### The Aeronautical Formula

The idea for this interview was actually contained in the fact that our air force and antiair defense has from the first days of freedom been successfully carrying out its strategic development, relying on the resources of its own society, both scientific and technological on the one hand, as well as manufacturing on the other. We came out of World War II the masters of our own sky, to be sure, fighting with aircraft which we received from the Allies, but at the same time creating "air force schools" that were only a few dozen kilometers away from the front.

Immediately after the liberation that important air force school was by Tito's decision expanded. The foundations were laid for scientific research institutions, the prewar plants of the aircraft industry were built back and new ones built, aviation personnel were brought together, and the schools were oriented in that direction.... Faced by a double blockade--from both the East and the West--in the aircraft industry as elsewhere we found the way out through the abilities and desires of our own achievers. It was at the celebration of the 8th anniversary of the creation of our air force at the former Zemun Airfield that Marshal Tito turned over the Model S-49 to the pilots of our squadron of domestic fighters. The words which Marshal Tito expressed at that time for the members of the air force are also remembered:

"Our young air force has in this period achieved very good results in mastering military aeronautical engineering. Our new socialist country decided from the very outset to put in the hands of the in the air force aircraft manufactured in our socialist country!"

In the air show held that day, 21 May 1950, formations flew over of our training planes "Aero-2," "212" and "213," as well as the "S-49" fighters which had just been built.

Those in the air force take great pleasure in recalling the words in the report which the commanding officer of the unit, pilot Milorad Ivanovic, made to the marshal, emphasizing:

"... Our airplanes are much more cherished because they were forged in the fire of achieving our great effort, our 5-year plan. We will not halt along this road, we will perfect our skills, and the best evidence of this is our equipment, which you have given us today. You have taught us not to fear anything...!"

Our interviewee also goes back to those moments in our aviation history, emphasizing that by no means should this be interpreted as nostalgia for a time referred to as a period of revolutionary enthusiasm.

He even wanted to stress:

"It is true that that was a time of enthusiasm, but it is also true that the enthusiasm of those in the air force has never dwindled, that the enthusiasm has continued to be combined with knowledge, assimilation of knowledge necessary to the development and production of up-to-date combat aircraft."

Gen Andjelkovic backs up this assertion with figures to the effect that since the war about 100 aircraft have been produced on an experimental basis in our country, several dozen of them have gone into operational use in our air force. "To be sure, (he was to say) there have also been moments of standstill because of various difficulties. But those difficulties have been consistently overcome by designing and building a whole range of military equipment and increasingly successful combat and training airplanes and helicopters, some of which have competed on equal terms with the aircraft of the most advanced countries. We are referring above all to our first jet aircraft, the 'Gull,' and then its younger brother the 'Hawk,' and it is already clear to the entire world that the youngest of our blue squadron, the 'Gull 4,' is in its category among the most successful achievements of our Aeronautical Engineering Institute and aircraft industry. Along with them we certainly should also mention the 'Eagle'--squadrons of this airplane just aroused enthusiasm at the military parade held to celebrate the anniversary of the victory over fascism.

"The 'Gull' and 'Hawk' surprised the world back in 1965 when they made their appearance at the aircraft exhibitions in Farnborough and Le Bourget, and the same was the case with the 'Gull 4,'" our interviewee recalled. "The world simply could not and did not wish to believe that our relatively young country had the resources to develop and produce such aircraft on its own. Today we have the Aeronautical Engineering Institute, which is one of the most up-to-date and has specialists capable even of much greater undertakings; we have an advanced aircraft industry, and the aviation schools both in the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] and outside it are integrated in this creative chain.... But it is precisely the Aeronautical Engineering Institute, the aircraft industry and the personnel from our schools which account for the development of our most up-to-date combat equipment.



"Without the Aeronautical Engineering Institute, which has been continuously assimilating new knowledge for almost four decades, the results achieved in development and production of domestic aircraft would not have been possible."

### New Challenges

It is obvious that the programs for development of our air force and antiair defense represent a realistic beginning of a new scientific and technological revolution in our country, and that in all fields of the engineering sciences and many other scientific fields. To back up this assertion Gen Andjelkovic presented to us "silhouettes" of the up-to-date combat aircraft of the future.

"Present-day combat aircraft will be, and this has always been the case, the practical result of the most recent knowledge in almost all the technical fields and many other fields of science as well. The new airplanes have electrical flying controls and more extensive use of the functions of active control, which provides the platform for broad opportunities in aerodynamic design and then to make the aircraft's structure lighter, to integrate several subsystems and to optimize functions. The power group is being steadily improved, and present-day engines provide greater thrust at lower fuel consumption, that is, they are more economical. Engine operation is computer-regulated, which guarantees greater thermodynamic efficiency, and the use of up-to-date materials, such as composites, titanium and certain superalloys, cuts down engine weight considerably.

"Low weight is one of the basic parameters of an aircraft's quality. The weight of the design can be considerably reduced by using new structural materials, by reducing the number and size of unreinforced elements, combining technological and operational joints, making the technological and operational joints coincide, and by increasing the functional elements which can take force.

"Finally, complete integration of the equipment and systems in the aircraft is achieved, which is also a precondition for the broadest use of electronics in aviation. New systems are being introduced which give the airplane qualitatively new capabilities and 'intelligence.' Power flying controls with high-performance characteristics, the most up-to-date computational equipment, an indicator system in the cockpit which informs the pilot quickly and effectively ... all of this makes today's cockpit the most up-to-date miniature laboratory, and it will be even more so tomorrow.

"That is enough about the aircraft as a 'platform' for carrying weapons. Yet we should bear in mind that the attack navigation system is undergoing radical improvement, above all the multipurpose radar, and that microprocessor technology is dominant on present-day aircraft. New breakthroughs in the world of science are also providing ever more efficient weapons.

"It is not difficult to conclude," Gen Andjelkovic summed up this assessment, "that the new generation of aircraft will be, and unconditionally must be, the sublimite of the highest attainments in the science and technology of our time. We appreciate the fact that as a society as a whole we have all the preconditions for producing the most up-to-date aircraft in the future. We have in

mind the need to commit the country's entire potential, scientific research and manufacturing facilities and the modernization of equipment in R&D and manufacturing organizations. Today the production of 'Eagles' and 'Gull 4's,' aside from the aircraft industry, which produces the end product, involves a large number of other work organizations in the country."

#### How To Integrate Knowledge?

In answer to the question whether this "flight of aviation" will be too expensive, our interviewee categorically replied that lagging behind is the most expensive and anyone who is not aware of that is not able to understand the ideology and thought contained in our country's Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program.

He said:

"Even an aircraft is a commodity, indeed a commodity very much sought after on the world market. Whoever produces a better commodity has provided for his own future."

Gen Andjelkovic was categorically stating:

"We have the personnel, we have a young generation throughout the country which is predisposed to study and to tackle the present-day world without fleeing from difficulties. I have seen this for myself I myself do not know how many times. These young engineers of ours are full of enthusiasm and of a desire for creativity." The question of integration of "scattered knowledge" is in the words of our interviewee a key question not only for the effectiveness of future aviation programs, but even for science and technology as a whole. Recently distinguished scientists were unanimous in their assertions at a conference on the future directions for development of our aeronautical engineering that the new development programs would offer our science and technology an exceptional opportunity and that it would be a great error if we do not realize all the dimensions of this task, which inevitably requires authentic integration and erases opstina, regional, republic and all other "boundaries."

As for the need to study and acquire the very best contemporary knowledge, we also recorded this idea of the general's....

"Nevertheless, we still have too little manufacturing knowledge. Our science has been mainly academic for too long a time, and our economy has depended upon licenses! We have to offer our young people while they are still in school specific development programs and a professional orientation. While they are charged with creativity, we must send them to the places where world science and production are focused to learn and to 'buy knowledge' from those who are closest to the Mount Olympus of the scientific world. Of course, we will also require of them that they realize in scientific terms a specific product of interest to the world. Then we would have to build as soon as possible at least one center of higher educational institutions that I would provisionally refer to as 'a factory of new technologies,' where the students

would learn how to manufacture something in the most modern way and where our own technologies would be brought to life. I would point out as an instructive example France and indeed other countries with more advanced and up-to-date production technologies, which in addition to the conventional institutions of higher education, have had to create higher educational institutions specialized in present-day manufacturing.

"Once again I say that we have both the factories and the personnel who have a great deal of knowledge and the desire to learn still more. In some fields such as aeronautics we also have a rich tradition. If we are to keep pace with those who are the fastest, we have to organize ourselves in a modern way, integrate knowledge, step over all the boundaries and motivate people to desire more.... We have to offer young people the opportunity, offer them development programs.

"In keeping with development of scientific research in society, our strategy and long-range programs of scientific research are aimed at seeking out our own scientific and technological solutions and also greater efficiency and more rapid use of the scientific, technological and technical advances within the country and in the world.

"In spite of the significant results which we have achieved, it is indispensable to guarantee more effective use of society's scientific potential, better linkage between customers-users and those who perform the assignments, concentration of the scientific potential on the key assignments, a more proportional ratio between basic and applied research, better linkage through programs among the fields of research and within scientific research throughout the society, as well as more effective use of the results of scientific research.

"The quality of research personnel has particular importance for small countries, since they have difficulty meeting all the needs for personnel and resources for the sizable number of propulsive scientific disciplines, and they must make up for this with careful education of high-grade scientists and by giving them motivation to make the maximum effort.

"We still cannot be satisfied with the attitude we have shown toward science as a first-class productive force, and that is our basic problem of 'meeting' the demands of the future brought by the 21st century." In response to the mention of licenses, which, we know, have for years been a source of "knowledge and development" of many parts of our economy, Gen Andjelkovic said this at the end of the interview....

"I do not know that we as a country have ever transferred a technology to our production on the basis of a license without being left to canter along for at least a quarter of a century at the beginning! I agree that some things have to be purchased, but if through that purchase we have not learned anything new and essential, we are behaving irresponsibly toward our descendants. Today we truly have a situation where we need not lose time on the scientific outskirts of the world, but should roll up our sleeves and create a product the world

wants on our own. As a society and through the LCY we must 'rejuvenate' science."

From the helm of the aeronautical engineering strategy of our armed forces the general spoke with pride about how our future airplanes and other equipment will be the work of our own hands and will meet the very highest world standards....

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CSO: 2800/353

YUGOSLAVIA

TITOVO UZICE LC COMMITTEE ASSESSES 'KOVACEVIC CASE'

LD272011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 85

/Text/ The Titovo Uzice LC Municipal Committee and its Presidency are responsible for the untimely political reaction and passive attitude which led to the so-called Kovacevic case. This is a general conclusion of tonight's session of the LC Municipal Committee which adopted stands on and assessed the political situation created by the misuse of the official position by the ex-president of the Committee for Communal and Housing Affairs and Urbanism of the Municipal Assembly.

The municipal LC organs and ruling bodies failed to react on time, and thereby made it possible for various stories and doubts to be spread and the inquest procedures and truth covered up, which has both alarmed the public and harmed the reputation of the town.

Due to the untimely reaction of the LC organs to the Kovacevic case, the committee accepted the resignation of President Radivoje Karajcic. Because his behavior enabled certain people to misuse social funds, Rajko Jecmenica should also suffer the consequences and therefore the committee suggests that his ideologicopolitical responsibility should be established and he should be recalled as a delegate in the SFRY Assembly in accordance with the norms of the delegates' system.

Equally, the responsibility of all organs and individuals in other sociopolitical organizations should be established.

The municipal committee believes that Balsa Govedarica, president of the municipal assembly, and other individuals occupying the leading offices in the assembly are sociopolitically responsible and puts communists in the assembly organs under the obligation to establish a degree of their responsibility.

Delegates of the Titovo Uzice Municipal Assembly will establish the responsibility of the president and other officials of the municipal assembly and will consider the responsibility of the executive council and its leading individuals.

The republican organs concerned, as the municipal committee said in its assessment, should judge the work of judicial organs in Titovo Uzice and inform the public and the municipal committee about their findings. In that way the

responsibility of individuals in the municipal prison, whose possible negligence enabled Kovacevic to commit suicide, will be established.

The municipal committee also puts under obligation basic organizations in some working organizations to establish the social and political responsibility of all those people who illegally disposed of socially-owned funds and to decide what ideological and political steps should be taken against them.

After tonight's session of the municipal committee many things are clearer-- first of all, that it is necessary to combat with determination all irregularities, delays and passivity in all spheres.

Milomir Ristovic, skilled worker in the Prvi Partizan composite organization in Titovo Uzice, was proposed as the new president of the LC Municipal Committee. The proposal will be sent to all the LC municipal organizations after which the municipal committee will make a final decision at its session due on 5 July.

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YUGOSLAVIA

LCY'S VIDIC ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY, ALBANIAN NONPARTICIPATION

AU022015 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 85 p 2

/Article by Dobrivoje Vidic: "What (To Do) Is Being Done in the Balkans"/

/Excerpts/ Solving international disputes by peaceful means is a sound principle. It is better yet to solve international disputes in peace.

This can be done and, in the conditions of the present global bloc confrontations as well as other confrontations, it is necessary to do it.

The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki summit meeting is approaching. What achievements can be shown in marking this anniversary? Every participant country must review its activities in this (not brief) period and determine what positive achievements have been made, what has been omitted, and also what has been done contrary to the letter and spirit of Helsinki.

Yugoslavia's Activity

The Balkan peoples and states can point the finger to the fact that in this period serious efforts have been made here to implement and further elaborate the Helsinki documents.

Our country has actively participated in the meetings of representatives and experts of Balkan Governments and in several multilateral meetings of Balkan countries during this 10-year period. Yugoslavia has actively promoted all forms of consideration and concretization of the tasks of strengthening confidence and cooperation in this part of Europe, including the Mediterranean region as a whole, something with which the progressive political parties and sociopolitical organizations have also concerned themselves.

It must be stated that at these meetings every country of this region has made its active contribution to the elaboration of a vision that would be based on the Helsinki documents and the UN Charter.

For a Zone of Peace and Cooperation Without Nuclear Weapons

Unfortunately, only the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which refused to participate in the Helsinki conference or, at least

subsequently to sign the documents adopted by the conference, still does not participate in the organized efforts to transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation that would be free from nuclear weapons. The creation of such a zone would be a great contribution to the contemporary struggle to stop the arms race and for world peace.

What is involved is a matter of cooperation on the basis of equality. No one can be imposing or can impose anything on anyone else in this connection.

Already at that time 10 years ago when it became clear that the Albanian Government wished neither to participate in the Helsinki conference nor to assume the obligations emanating from the conference's documents, it was clear to everyone that this attitude could and even necessarily would result in negative implications for the relations between that country and its neighbors. This is true first and foremost because this stance apart from the CSCE process raises the question of real readiness to accept the obligations concerning the inviolability of the existing borders between European states. If it were not for such facts as the support for and encouragement of the irredentist demands and activities in Kosovo by the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, something that directly concerns the SFRY's territorial integrity, then it would probably be possible to reflect also upon some other possible reasons for this attitude of Albania. And these other reasons also exist.

It is a pity that, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference, it still cannot be said that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is showing any readiness to participate in the CSCE process. This process includes many forms of cooperation between the countries in this part of Europe, the forms of cooperation in which the People's Socialist Republic of Albania participates on the basis of bilateral accords, and it is therefore all the more desirable that this cooperation assumes the nature of a joint effort to develop the multilateral ties between the countries and peoples of the Balkan states as much as possible.

It is also certain that the results of the implementation of the Helsinki documents would be considerably better if every country of this region proceeded from the view that national minorities (that is, nationalities in Yugoslav terminology) can and should represent bridges of cooperation and powerful elements of mutual trust and that on that basis a practice should be developed which would make also the borders between these countries open not only to the existing degree of movement of transportation and commodity trade but also to truly rich human and cultural exchanges and exchanges of achievements, something that would produce valuable benefits also for the nationalities.

#### Proposed "Mini-Helsinki Charter"

Raising these questions and tasks for the period before us simultaneously represents the only possible approach to solving the problem of mistrust which the failure to solve these questions and tasks necessarily produces and maintains in mutual relations.



At the 1984 meeting of government experts in Athens the Yugoslav side proposed to work out a "mini-Helsinki charter." Such a charter would concretely define all forms of possible cooperation between the Balkan countries on the basis of the Helsinki principles. This would particularly open up truly great possibilities for working out a long-term program of economic, scientific, cultural and sports cooperation. This would be of the greatest significance at this time of great efforts of all countries not to lag in development and to keep pace with the most progressive trends. All this would significantly contribute to the development of mutual trust and security. It would eliminate the existing tensions and conflicts that have not been overcome and that unfortunately still exist. And any accumulation of the elements of mistrust and instability and any neglect of their vital interests that can only be secured through comprehensive cooperation under the conditions of active peaceful coexistence could become extremely dangerous for all countries of this region.

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BRIEFS

CASAROLI AT ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE--Djakovo, 5 Jul (TANJUG)--The 2-day celebrations marking the anniversary of the death of St Methodius, one of the founders of Slavic literature, were marked by a strong emphasis on the need for ecumenical cooperation between the churches of Yugoslavia's multinational and multiconfessional population. At an official luncheon, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Commission for Relations with Religious Communities President Ivan Lalic stressed that the festivities had shown that a common language between the Yugoslav community and the Catholic Church could be found. "Having learned from our difficult past, we must turn to a future beneficial to both sides," he said. Papal envoy, Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Apostino Casaroli today stressed that the work of Cyril and Methodius was carried out in a period when the Christian east and west were an integral part of the Catholic Church. The festivities in Djakovo, the diocese in which Methodius taught 11 centuries ago, were attended by representatives of Catholic and orthodox communities from a number of countries. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 5 Jul 85/

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